

# THE CRITIC.

VOL. XXII.—No. 558.

MARCH 16, 1861.

Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.**—LOCAL EXAMINATIONS will be held in December next. For particulars apply to G. D. LIVING, Esq., Hon. Sec. to the Syndicate, Cambridge.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.** Albemarle-street.—On Monday Evening, the 18th instant, M. P. B. du CHAILLU will deliver a PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF TRAVELS IN WESTERN CENTRAL AFRICA, at 9 o'clock. Admission by members' tickets, as on Friday evenings.

H. BENICE JONES, Hon. Sec.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.** REGENT'S PARK.—The first SPRING EXHIBITION this Season of PLANTS and FLOWERS will take place on WEDNESDAY, March 20th. Visitors are admitted by orders from Fellows of the Society as on ordinary days. No admission by the purchased Exhibition Tickets.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.** REGENT'S PARK.—The EXHIBITION of PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT this Season will take place on WEDNESDAYS, May 22, June 12, and July 3. Tickets of admission are now being issued, and can be obtained at the Gardens, by orders from Fellows or Members of the Society, price 4s. each. The Fellows and Members of the Society are informed that the large plants of "RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM" are now in full flower in the Conservatory.

**ROYAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION OF CRUELTY to ANIMALS.**

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

President—The Most Hon. the Marquis of WESTMINSTER, K.G. Visitation.—The Committee of the above Society invite all persons to lay before them any information they possess on the subject of vivisection (or dissecting animals alive), as practised in this country or abroad.

GEO. MIDDLETON, Sec.

Offices, 12, Pall-mall, March 1861.

**LONDON LIBRARY, 12, St. James's-square.**—This Library offers great advantages to persons engaged in literary pursuits. The best literature of the day, both English and Foreign, is added to a collection consisting of nearly 80,000 volumes. Fifteen volumes are allowed to country members; ten to residents in town. Terms: On nomination, 2s. a year; or 2s. a year, with entrance fee of 6d.; life membership, 26s. Catalogue 7s. 6d. The Reading-room is open from 10 to 6.

**UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the NEXT EXAMINATION for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will commence on MONDAY, the 6th of May.

Fellows and Members of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh, and Dublin, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Licentiates of the London Apothecaries' Company, are eligible for Examination. Every Candidate is required to communicate, by letter, with Dr. Day, the Professor of Medicine, fourteen days before the period of Examination, and to present himself to the Secretary for Registration, on or before Saturday, the 4th of May.

JAMES M'BEAN, M.A., Secretary.  
St. Andrews, Feb. 12, 1861.

**MR. HULLAH.**—SUBSCRIPTIONS will be RECEIVED ON BEHALF of the HULLAH FUND by any Member of the Committee (a list of whom appeared in the Times of January 4th), by Messrs. Glyn and Co., Lombard-street; or by the Hon. Secretary.

During his public life, Mr. Hullah has sacrificed a large part of his income in the cause of Sound Popular Musical Education, and has never received the aid of any Government grant whatever.

It is very pleasing to the Committee to announce that they have received about 65s. from 164 Teachers and Pupils of Schools in connection with the Training Colleges and their Friends. This class of Subscribers is particularly invited, as none can be more in consonance with the Object, or more gratifying as an expression of sympathy.

E. J. FRASER, Honorary Secretary.  
26, Craven-street, Charing-cross, W.C.

**THE ART of PUBLIC READING and SPEAKING, CURE of STAMMERING, &c.**—MR. CHAS. J. PLUMTRE, Lecturer on Elocution, &c., begs to announce his arrangements for the present season. On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, during the Oxford Terms he receives members of the University (by permission of the Vice-Chancellor) either in Classes, or as private Pupils for instruction in Public Reading or Speaking, and for the Cure of Stammering and other Affections of the Speech Organs, at his rooms, 90, High-street, Oxford. The last three days of the week, and in the Oxford Vacations the whole week, Mr. Plumtre receives Pupils for similar instruction at his House in London, 26, Elgin-road, Kensington Park-gardens, W.—Special arrangements made with Colleges and Schools.

Terms and testimonials forwarded on application, addressed to Mr. PLUMTRE, 1, Essex-court, Temple, or at either of the foregoing addresses.

Just published, "OXFORD LECTURES on ELOCUTION," by CHARLES J. PLUMTRE. Price 2s. 6d.—PARKER, Oxford; and 377, Strand, London.

**THE DODO.**—WANTED, by a young man, thoroughly acquainted with the art of stuffing and mounting all kinds of animals, an ENGAGEMENT in a museum. No objection to go abroad.

Address "RABA AVIS," Post-office, 96, Upper-street, Islington.

**TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN.**—For SALE, a splendid collection of FANCY STUFFED HUMMING and other TROPICAL BIRDS, tastefully and elegantly arranged under glass cases regardless of expense.

Apply for cards to view at 1A, Craven-street, Strand.

**MR. CHARLES DICKENS** will READ, at St. James's-hall, Piccadilly, on Friday evening, March 22, his Story of Little Dombey and the Trial from Pickwick. Stalls, 4s.; balconies and area, 2s.; back seats, 1s.—at Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly; and of Mr. ASTIN, ticket office, St. James's-hall.

## THE PRESS.

**WANTED, on a Country Newspaper, a REPORTER and READER.** Address, stating references and salary required, "A.B.," Mr. F. Ulmer's, Printers' Broker, 15, Old Bailey, London.

**A PRACTISED JOURNALIST, Leader-writer for a first-class provincial daily, is open to supply one or more leaders weekly, on moderate terms. This would suit a paper where no regular editor is engaged.** "SIGMA," care of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Crown-street, Manchester.

**TO PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.**—A gentleman, possessing 20 years' experience with the Press, OFFERS his SERVICES as above. Terms very liberal. Is in a position to obtain the most reliable commercial and political intelligence.

Address "CITY ARTICLE," 5, Thanet-place, Temple-bar, W.C.

**A GENTLEMAN, of 12 years' experience as a Journalist in England and the United States, a contributor to several of the principal monthlies, wishes to make an ENGAGEMENT to write for the leading columns of a Liberal or Independent Newspaper.** Address, in the first instance, "X. X.," care of Rev. T. Robinson, 7, Cumberland-terrace, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater, W.

**AN EDITOR, of many years' experience on the Daily and Weekly Provincial Press of England and Ireland, is open to an ENGAGEMENT on a LIBERAL JOURNAL.** Would not object to a Sub-Editorship on a first-class paper.

Address "A. B. C.," care of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Newspaper Press Directory Office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

## THE ARTS.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.**—The GALLERY, for the Exhibition and Sale of the Works of British Artists, is OPEN daily from 10 till 5. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

**ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, for the Relief of Decayed Artists, their Widows, and Orphans; instituted 1814; incorporated by Royal Charter 1842.** Under the immediate protection of Her Most Excellent Majesty the QUEEN.

Patron—His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, K.G.: President—Sir CHARLES LOCKE EASTLAKE, P.R.A. The Nobility, Friends, and Subscribers are respectfully informed that the FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated in the Freemasons' Hall, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst.

The Right Hon. WILLIAM COWPER, M.P., in the Chair.

Stewards.  
M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., M.P. W. Holman Hunt, Esq.  
Thomas Oldham Barlow, Esq. James Parker, Esq.  
Charles E. Barrall, Esq. Richard Redgrave, Esq., R.A.  
Edward Foster, Esq. George Robinson, Esq.  
Henry Graves, Esq. Sidney Smirke, Esq., R.A.  
M. F. Halliday, Esq. William Turrett, Esq.  
William Hemsley, Esq. William Vokins, Esq.  
James Clarke Hook, Esq., R.A. Henry Weigall, Esq.

Dinner on table at 6 precisely. The musical arrangements under the direction of Mr. Land, assisted by the London Glee and Madrigal Union.

Tickets 1s. each, to be had of the Stewards; of HENRY WYNDHAM PHILLIPS, Esq., Hon. Sec., 8, George-street, Hanover-square, W.; and of the Assistant Secretary, 30, Bernard-street, Russell-square, W.C.

WILLIAM JOHN ROPER, Assistant Secretary.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.**—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All Works of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, or Engraving, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on Monday, the 8th, or Tuesday, the 9th, of April next, after which time no Work can possibly be received, nor can any Works be received which have already been publicly exhibited.

**FRAMES.**—All Pictures and Drawings must be in gilt frames. Oil Paintings under glass, and Drawings with wide margins, are inadmissible. Excessive breadth in frames, as well as projecting mouldings, may prevent Pictures obtaining the situation they otherwise merit. The other regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for exhibition; but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package.

The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

Artists sending Works for exhibition are earnestly requested to abstain from giving any fee whatever to the servants or other persons employed by the Royal Academy to receive such Works.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.

**THE BELVIDERE MURILLO.**—This superb PICTURE, now being engraved by Mr. Knolle, of Brunswick, for Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., is ON VIEW at their Gallery, No. 6, Pall-mall, where subscribers' names are received to the line engraving (nearly completed.)

**THE PURSUIT of PLEASURE.**—This celebrated ALLEGORICAL PICTURE, by J. Noel Paton, R.S.A., containing upwards of 20 figures, is now ON VIEW at the German Gallery, No. 168, New Bond-street, from 10 to 5. Admission 1s.

**PICTURES.**—Dissolution of Copartnery.—In consequence of the death of a partner, JOSEPH BLACK begs to inform his numerous patrons that he is now SELLING OFF the extensive collection of PICTURES, consisting of several hundred specimens of the ancient and modern schools, valuable portraits, &c. The above stock is now being offered to the public on the most reasonable terms, for ready cash.

J. F. being about to purchase his deceased partner's share of the business, begs to call to the attention of the trade, collectors, and others, that he is peremptorily obliged to realise the whole stock, regardless of cost. The collection is on view daily at the Gallery, No. 6, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, W.C., back of the National Gallery.

**PAINTINGS.**—A small collection for SALE; specimens by De Hoog, Watteau, and modern artists. May be seen at No. 12, Hatton-garden.

**FOR 15L, PICTURE of SEBASTOPOL,** well executed in oil, 11 ft. by 9½ ft., on roller; cost 100l. "B. C.," Taylor's Library, Windsor.

**FINE ARTS.**—For SALE, a collection of DRAWINGS, from celebrated modern pictures in past exhibitions, and a few ancient ditto. Made for engraving in the Illustrated News, 30 in number. Price 30l. Letters only to "X.," Thompson's Library, Broad-court, W.C.

**THE LAST PANORAMAS** painted by the late Mr. BURFORD, are now ON VIEW, being Rome, Messina, and Switzerland. Admission 1s. to each, or 2s. 6d. to the three. Schools and children half price. Daily from 10 till dusk.—Panorama Royal, Leicester-square.

**EXHIBITION of HIGH CLASS PICTURES** for SALE. Important works by Millais, Faed, Danby, Egg, Webster, Cooper, Miller, I. Linnell, W. Linnell, Branwhite, D. Roberts, Hook, Creswick, Leslie, Stanfield, Sant, Cooke, &c. Also a collection of choice water-colour drawings. Admission (during this week) by presentation of private address card.

HAYWARD and LEGGATT, 70, Cornhill.

**IMPORTANT to ARTISTS and others** having PAINTINGS and WORKS of ART to DISPOSE OF.—J. BEHRENS, of 4, Coventry-street, Haymarket, having determined to open his very extensive galleries for the sale of works of art, &c., on commission, begs respectfully to inform those who have PAINTINGS, &c., to DISPOSE OF that he is now ready to receive the same. Terms may be ascertained on application as above.

Now ready, price 5s.; by post, on roller, 5s. 4d.  
**MAGNA CHARTA, EMBLAZONED** in GOLD and COLOURS, an Exact Facsimile of the Original Document (A.D. 1215) preserved in the British Museum, printed on fine plate paper, nearly 3 feet long by 2 feet wide, with the Arms and Seals of the Barons ELABORATELY EMBLAZONED in GOLD and COLOURS. Copied by express permission.

London: JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEB, Piccadilly, W.

**TO be SOLD, privately, a Small COLLECTION of BRITISH BIRDS** (Mounted) and SKINS; also, Cases for containing Specimens. For further particulars apply to Dr. HARRISON, Highgate, N.

**DEPORTMENT and DANCING.**—MADAM D'EGVILLE MICHAN, of Brighton, VISITS London regularly during the Season. Her Academy will OPEN at the Hanover-square Rooms, MONDAY, March 11, at Three o'clock. Private and Presentation Lessons given.

Codrington House, Brighton.

**WOLF'S ZOOLOGICAL SKETCHES.** The original DRAWINGS made for the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, are (by permission) now ON VIEW at Messrs. HENRY GRAVES and CO.'s Gallery, 6, Pall-mall, where subscribers' names are received to this highly interesting work, now in course of publication. Admission on presentation of address card.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED, with Mr. JOHN PARRY, in their popular ENTERTAINMENT, every evening, except Saturday, at 8, Thursday and Saturday afternoons at 3, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Unreserved seats, 1s. 2s.; stalls, 3s.; stall chairs, 5s.; secured at the Gallery, from 11 to 5, and at Messrs. CRAMEL, BEALE, and CO.'s, 201, Regent-street. The last two weeks of the present entertainment.**

**TO be LET, with immediate possession, ST. MARTIN'S HALL, Long-acre, close to the Covent-garden and Drury-lane Theatres.** This eligible property consists of a noble principal hall, with orchestra and galleries accommodating upwards of 1200 persons; convenient second hall, with raised stage and seats for about 200 persons, three large class or committee rooms, convenient offices, spacious and valuable cellars, with separate entrance from the street, extensive upper floor, fit for a variety of purposes, commodious family house adjoining. The whole in substantial repair, having been recently rebuilt.

Apply on the premises; or of P. ROBERTS, Esq., 2, South-square, Gray's-inn.

**CHIMNEY-PIECES, TOMBS, MONUMENTS, FONTS, &c.**—EDWARDES BROTHERS and BURKE, 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, W., beg to inform the nobility and gentry that they manufacture at their own establishments, in Italy and Belgium, as well as at the above address, every description of marble work, at the lowest possible prices. Their galleries contain specimens of all foreign and British marble quarried in chimney-pieces, from 25s. to 300 guineas each; MONUMENTS and TABLETS, from 5s. head and foot stones, from 30s. each.—Sole agents to the INVERNETTIE GRANITE Company.

**THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT, ACCOUNTS, and BALANCE SHEET of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY for the year 1860** are now published, and may be had by a written or personal application to the Head Office, or to any of the Society's Agents.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

The Mutual Life Assurance Society, 20, King-street, Cheapside, E.C., London.

**ACCIDENTS of ALL KINDS, and FROM ANY CAUSE, may be provided against by an Annual Payment of 3s. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1000l. at death by Accident, or 6l. weekly for injury. No extra premium for Volunteers. One Person in every Twelve insured is injured yearly by Accident. 75,000l. has been already paid in compensation.**

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill (last 3 Old Broad-street). Annual Income 40,000l.—Capital one Million.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.  
64 Cornhill, E.C., January 1861.



## MUSIC.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION (under the direction of Mr. Land) will appear daily from MONDAY to FRIDAY, MARCH 18th to 22nd, and give their popular and successful entertainment, interspersed with remarks and characteristic anecdotes, by Thos. Oliphant, Esq. The programme, which will include songs, glee, &c., will be varied. Vocalists—Miss J. Wells, Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler.

To commence at Three. Admission, including all the attractions of the Palace, 1s.; Children under Twelve, 6d.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—The Tickets will be issued immediately, and any omission will be rectified on application to the Director.

Subscriptions received at CRAMER and CO., CHAPPELL and CO., OLIVIER and CO., ASHDOWN and PARLY, 18, Hanover-square, where all particulars relative to the Institute, and dates of meeting may be obtained.

J. ELLA.

**PLAIN-SONG UNION.**

President.—The Hon. FREDERICK LYON, M.P.

Hon. Preceptor.—The Rev. THOMAS HELMORE, M.A., Priest in Ordinary to the Queen, and Preceptor of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

This Union is now being formed for the purpose of illustrating on a large scale the "Plain-song" of the Church. Proposed practice nights the first Tuesday in each month, between the hours of eight and 10 p.m. The place of meeting will be fixed as centrally as possible. Subscription 2s. 6d. per annum; hon. members, not assisting vocally, 10s. 6d., which latter subscriptions will entitle to admission to the practice meetings and performances. Applications for admission to be addressed to John Turner, Esq., 17, Seely-terrace, Pentonville, W.C.

The first practice will be held on Thursday evening, the 11th of April next, at 7.30 p.m. The place of meeting will be hereafter announced.

**HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.**

Mrs. JOHN HOLMAN ANDREWS'S PRACTICE OF VOCAL CONCERTED MUSIC, every Saturday during the season.

**THE PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN** has the honour to announce that his next CONCERT is fixed for the first of April (Easter Monday) at Exeter-hall.

**MADAME LAURA BAXTER** has the honour to announce that her GRAND ANNUAL VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will take place early in the season, at which eminent artists will appear. Full particulars will be duly published.

(Communications to be addressed to Mme. LAURA BAXTER, at her residence, 135, Albany-street, Regent's-park, N.W.)

**MR. SIMS REEVES** will SING Beethoven's A. Adelaide (by desire), and The Garland, by Mendelssohn, at the Monday Popular Concerts, St. James's-hall, on Monday Evening next, March 18th, at half-past two o'clock, to be held at 16, Grosvenor-street (by permission of Charles Colcland, Esq.), Miss Arabella Goddard and M. Vicentempo.

Sofa stalls 5s., balcony 2s., unreserved seats 1s., may be obtained at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

**MISS STEELE** has the honour to announce TWO CONCERTS OF SACRED and CLASSICAL MUSIC, April 6 and May 16, at half-past two o'clock, to be held at 16, Grosvenor-street (by permission of Charles Colcland, Esq.), Miss Arabella Goddard, Mr. Chas. Halle, Platt, Blagrove, with eminent Vocalists.

Tickets at Messrs. ADISON'S, 210, Regent-street; OLIVIER'S, 19, Old Bond-street; and of Miss STEELE, 28, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square.

**HER MAJESTY'S CONCERT ROOM.**

attached to Her Majesty's Theatre.—The celebrated and original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS will commence their London Season in the above elegant room on Monday, March 18, at 8 o'clock; and the FIRST GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE will be given on Saturday, March 23, at half-past 2. Stalls, 4s.; balcony and boxes, 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; gallery, 1s.; private boxes (to hold six), 11s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. Boxes, stalls, and tickets may be obtained of Mr. NICHOLS, at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre, and at Messrs. HAMMOND'S (date Julien's), 214, Regent-street.

A New Burlesque Opera, by Wm. Brough, Esq., will be produced on the opening night.

H. MONTAGUE, Sec.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.**—Mr. GYE has the honour to announce that the OPERA SEASON of 1861 will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, APRIL 2. On the Opening Night will be performed Meyerbeer's Grand Opera LE PROPHÈTE.

The Programme, with full particulars, may be had at the Box-office, under the Portico of the Theatre.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.**—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

On TUESDAY, the 19th, for the BENEFIT of Miss LOUISA PYNE, Managers, commencing at Eight o'clock, with Wallace's MARIANA (this night only). Don Cesar de Bazar, Mr. W. Harrison; Marianna, Miss Louisa Pyne. Messrs. H. Corti, Durand, Horneville, Leman, Miss Huddart, Miss Leffler. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. And a Grand Concert, in which eminent artists will appear.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.**—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

THURSDAY, the 21st, for the BENEFIT of Miss LOUISA PYNE, Managers, commencing at Eight o'clock, with the PAUVRE DE LA RUE. Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Mr. Leffler, H. Corti, St. Ahyon, Horneville, Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. To conclude with the Third Act of the BOHEMIAN GIRL. Thaddeus, Mr. W. Harrison; Arline, Miss Louisa Pyne; and the members of the Royal English Opera Company. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

**THE WIDOW** of the late eminent Composer, JOHN BLEWITT, APPEALS to the many generous hearts that have been cheered by her husband's songs to feel for the widow and the fatherless whom he has left behind. She is in very bad health, unable to work, and utterly destitute of means. Mr. Edward West, 29, Newgate-street, E.C., has kindly consented to receive contributions (no ever small) on her behalf.

**DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.**—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods, or according to the amount, at from seven to thirty days' notice. These per cent. at Call.

4, Cannon-street West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

The Works of the late Mr. Alfred Herbert, marine painter.

**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON, and WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will SELL by AUCTION, at their great ROOMS, King-street, St. James's-square, S.W., on MONDAY, March 18, at One precisely, the whole of the remaining finished DRAWINGS and SKETCHES of Mr. Alfred Herbert, deceased, marine painter in water-colours; and Drawings by Duncan, Riviere, Rowbotham, Richardson, and Willis, which have been kindly presented by the artists. The whole to be sold for the benefit of his widow and numerous family, who are left entirely unprotected for.

May be viewed Saturday preceding, and catalogues had.

**LEONARD and Co., Boston, U.S.,** will SELL by AUCTION, in that City, early in MAY, the very valuable LIBRARY of ZELOTES HOMER, Esq. This collection is particularly rich in Early English Literature—fine copies of rare Books—First Editions—Large-paper Copies—Shakespeareana, &c.; chiefly collected for the present owner, by the late Messrs. Pickering and Rodd and Mr. Thomas Boone of London.

The Catalogues may be had, six weeks previous, of Tribner and Co., Paternoster-row; and Mr. Thomas Boone, New Bond-street.

LEONARD and Co., Auctioneers.

Stock of valuable Organs, suited for public buildings, &c.

**MR. MURRELL** will SELL by AUCTION (in consequence of a dissolution of partnership), on the Premises, No. 34, Brook-street, Easton-road, on TUESDAY, March 26, several well-built and valuable ORGANS, suited for churches, chapels, concert-rooms, and public institutions; they are well-built, in handsomely designed mahogany, grained, and other cases, varying in size up to 16 ft. 6 in. high by 9 ft. wide and 7 ft. deep, with all the requisite pedals and stops—got up at great cost; also fine barrel organs, of various sizes, a portion of the unfinished stock, together with the utensils and plant. This sale offers a favourable opportunity to parties wanting a good organ for any public place.

The property may be viewed on the day preceding and morning of sale, and catalogues had on the premises of Mr. CAPE, Accountant, 3, Adelaide-place, London-bridge; and of Mr. MURRELL, Auctioneer and Land Agent, 1, Walbrook, City.

Mr. Morby's Third Annual Sale, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, City.

**MR. GEO. ROBINSON** is instructed to SELL, at the Mart, as above, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 21 and 22, at One punctually each day, a valuable collection of PICTURES, selected with great care and good taste, in which will be found specimens by several of our best artists, including—

E. M. Ward, R.A.	A. Johnstone	T. F. Herring
Bright	Wyburn	Robson, A.R.A.
Denfield	F. P. Hall	Holland
Niemann	H. O'Neill, A.R.A.	Jutsum
W. Hemslay	Solomon	W. Gale
W. E. Frost, A.R.A.	Le Jeune	Jas. Danby
Hulme	J. J. Wilson	

Also some important and charming drawings by—

P. F. Poole, R.A.	D. Cox	G. A. Frapp
J. J. Harang	F. P. Smith	G. C. G. G. G.
W. Bennett	Smallfield	Richardson
S. Prout	W. Hunt	W. Muller
T. S. Cooper, A.R.A.	E. Duncan	D. Win.
	F. R. Taylor	

And others, and a few clever bronzes.

May be viewed two days prior, and catalogues had, at the Mart; and at Mr. Geo. ROBINSON'S Offices, No. 21, Old Bond-street.

## THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.

**WANTED**, by a bookseller, an intelligent Youth, age from 14 to 16, as COLLECTOR. One who has been in the trade before preferred.—Address "T. G.", 4, Copthall-buildings, back of the Bank of England, E.C.

**TO STATIONERS' ASSISTANTS.**—A bookseller and stationer, at the west end of London, wishes to meet with a YOUTH, about 16, respectable connected, and whose character will bear strict investigation. A knowledge of the business requisite. A small salary only at the commencement.—Apply by letter to "B. L.", care of Mr. E. Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

**TO BOOKSELLERS.**—WANTED, in the wholesale trade, a young man of about 21 years of age, as JUNIOR. Address, with references and salary expected, to "W. B.", Mr. Lowndes's, Nos. 3 and 4, Howford-building, Fenchurch-street, City, E.C.

**TO PAPERMAKERS.**—WANTED, a MANAGER for a PAPER-MILL in Scotland, where fine printings only are made. To one thoroughly qualified liberal encouragement will be given.—Applicants, stating age, and addressing to "M. W.", at No. 25, Bucklersbury, E.C., will be treated confidentially.—London, March 11, 1861.

**TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, or PRINTERS.**—WANTED, by a gentleman just finishing his engagement with a London house, a BUSINESS as above, in town or country. Amount not an object up to 2000l.—Particulars may be forwarded in strictest confidence to "Mr. W.", 68, Cheapside.

**TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.**—A Young Man, who has been eight years at the above, and who is accustomed to Paper Ruling, is open for an ENGAGEMENT.—Address No. 408, N.B.A.O., Edinburgh.

**WANTED, a SITUATION** in a wholesale stationery or book-selling establishment, by a young man of good education, with excellent references.—Address "Z. Z.", Mr. Mitchell's, 29, Charing-cross.

**TO WHOLESALE STATIONERS and PUBLISHERS.**—WANTED, a permanent ENGAGEMENT, by an experienced TRAVELLER, who has a good connection through the Midland Counties and North of England, and is open to go elsewhere if required to be fully employed. References first-class.—Address to "ALPHA", Nicolas and James, Bow-lane, E.C.

**TO STATIONERS.**—WANTED to PURCHASE, for ready cash, a good STATIONERY BUSINESS, in or near the City, or town, a shop where a similar business has been carried on.—Apply by letter to GRESHAM, News Rooms, 66, Cheapside.

**TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, and LIBRARIANS.**—An old-established BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, in a good and populous locality at the West End. Proprietor retiring from the trade, and requiring for stock, lease, and goodwill.—Forwards apply to B. HEST, Esq., 1, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C.

## IN the COURT of BANKRUPTCY.

Basinghall-street, London.—In the Matter of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857, and in the Matter of the GENERAL STEAM PRINTING and PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that by an Order of the Court of Bankruptcy, dated the 16th day of February 1861, made on the petition of a creditor of the said Company, the Court did order that the General Steam Printing and Publishing Company (Limited) should be wound-up under the provisions of the said Acts, and that the said Court has appointed EDWARD WATKIN EDWARDS, one of the Official Assignees of the said Court, to be the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the said Company; and notice is hereby further given, that all parties claiming to be creditors of the said company are to present and prove their claims, in like manner as in Bankruptcy, on Friday, the 22nd day of March next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court of Bankruptcy, in Basinghall-street, London, before his Honour, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, the Commissioner to whose court this matter is referred, or they will be precluded from the benefit of any distribution which may be made before such claims are proved; and all persons indebted to the said company, or having any of its effects, are not to pay or deliver the same except to the said Official Liquidator, at his office, 22, Basinghall-street, London.—Dated this 28th day of February 1861.

GEORGE CRAWFORD, 168, Blackfriars-road, Solicitor to the Official Liquidator.

## THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.

## APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.

**FULL** particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**Notice.**—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Critic" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for the reply.

**ENGLISH MASTER** in a school near the City, to instruct in English generally, writing, arithmetic, Euclid, and algebra. Attendance three hours daily. Address, stating age, terms, and references, Box 2368, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH MASTER** in a school near London, able to teach German and French to English boys, consequently requiring some knowledge of the English language. Age not above 25; must possess good manners and should be a member of some university. A personal interview required. Locality six miles S.E. of London, close to a railway. Box 2360, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH MASTER WANTED** at Easter in a grammar school, to teach also junior Latin and, if possible, German. A graduate preferred; must be a Protestant and unmarried. Salary 50l. with board and lodging, or 80l. without. Box 2362, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH and DRAWING MASTER** in a Cheshire school; will have also to assist in writing, arithmetic, geography, &c.; no play-ground duty; must possess gentlemanly habits and appearance, be of good moral character, and a Protestant, accustomed to tuition, and under 40 years of age; an Englishman would do if able to converse fluently in pure accent. Salary 40l. with board. Reply required by the 27th of March. Box 2364, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER** of a college in the suburbs of London. Must be qualified to teach English and classics, also to assist in French; will have to take the general superintendence of the whole school in the absence of the Principal. Salary 60l. with board, residence, and a bonus added for each new pupil. It is particularly desired that the appointment may be considered permanent. Box 2366, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MASTER** of an endowed school in Shropshire wanted at Easter, at a salary of 40l. with a comfortable house and garden; must be a member of the Church of England, and possess experience in tuition. Salary 40l. with board. Application to be sent in before March 24. Box 2368, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MATHEMATICAL, CLASSICAL, and GENERAL MASTER** (resident) in a school in the suburbs of London. Must be a member of the Church of England, and possess experience in tuition. Salary 60l. Box 2370, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT MASTER** in a military school, near London. Must be thoroughly competent to teach mathematics, pure and mixed, English literature, and elementary classical subjects, and have a good knowledge of French. Salary from 100l. to 150l. Box 2372, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**RESIDENT TUTOR**, to take charge of two youths, ten and eleven years of age. Salary 50l. with board and lodging. Subjects required, English, French, junior classics, and mathematics; music or drawing much desired. Locality Devon. Box 2374, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**SCHOOLMASTERS.** Twelve are wanted for the diocese of Cape Town. Stipend from 70l. to 100l. a year, with a free passage and 15l. for outfit. Box 2376, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR**, capable of preparing a youth for the University. Must be between 28 and 35 years of age, and competent to teach Latin, Greek, and mathematics. Stipend from 100l. to 160l., and board and residence with the pupil. Only those letters likely to lead to an engagement will be replied to. Box 2378, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR.** Wanted immediately, a resident graduate, to undertake mathematics, geometrical drawing, and French sufficient for the successful preparation of candidates for the Woolwich competitive examination. Locality Weymouth. Address, with terms, references, and testimonials, Box 2380, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TUTOR** (non-resident), near London. The services of a gentleman, to assist in preparing candidates for the competitive examinations, are required. Qualifications, chiefly experimental sciences. English history, and literature. Stipend 150l. A graduate preferred. Box 2382, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT** in a boarding-school, for boys under 13, near Birmingham, to instruct in classics, elementary mathematics, English generally, and French. Salary 30l. with board, lodging, and washing. Box 2384, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.



**ASSISTANT MASTER** in a public school, to teach chemistry or natural philosophy, with elementary classics and arithmetic; also to act as housemaster with charge of boarders. He should have been himself at a public school, or have had some experience in the care of boys. Box 2986, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT** in a Suffolk school. Wanted immediately, or at the quarter. Must be able to take the junior Latin and assist in arithmetic and the general business of the school. Address, stating age, salary, and references, Box 2988, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT** in a school near Leeds. Required a gentleman of not less than 26 years of age, older if possible, who can teach well Latin to Caesar and Virgil, Euclid three books, algebra to quadratic equations, with mensuration and the other English subjects; also elementary French. Salary 40*l*. Box 2990, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT TRAINED SCHOOL-MASTER** at Clay-Cross, near Chesterfield. For particulars, &c., address Box 2992, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**JUNIOR ENGLISH ASSISTANT** in a Nottinghamshire boarding-school. Among the usual qualifications a good penman is indispensable; must also be accustomed to tuition. Salary 25*l*, with board, lodging, and laundress. Box 2994, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**JUNIOR TEACHER** (not under 18), in a highly respectable boarding-school near London (number of pupils very limited). Will be required to make himself generally useful; must be able to assist in drawing and book-keeping. A small salary will be given, but first-rate and liberal board, laundress, and a room to himself. Box 2996, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS**. Required, at the quarter, in an Essex school, a young lady not under 20 years of age, to teach English thoroughly, with music and French. Must have some experience in tuition, and be a member of the Church of England. References exchanged. Box 2998, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a school near Stroud, Gloucestershire. Required a Protestant French or Swiss lady, who speaks French fluently with Parisian accent, and German correctly, is a good pianist and vocalist. Good references given and required. Applicants to state age, salary, &c. Box 3000, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a first-class ladies' school near Liverpool. Must be efficient, and possess a thorough knowledge of French. A lady who has lived on the Continent preferred. Applicants to state age, salary, attainments, &c., Box 3002, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS**. Wanted, in a plain family in the country, a young lady to instruct four children under nine years of age, in the usual branches of an English education, with music, and to make herself generally useful and agreeable. Must be a member of the Church of England. Locality, Oxfordshire. Applicants to state salary, age, &c. Box 3004, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** to two children, the elder a girl nearly ten years of age. Required after Easter a young lady competent to teach English, French, music, and drawing, and willing to superintend her pupils' wardrobe. The situation is desirable one in every respect. Locality, Northants. Box 3006, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a Wesleyan tradesman's family. Must be competent to impart a sound English education, with music, French, and drawing; also willing to take entire charge of the children and their wardrobe. Locality, Cumberland. Box 3008, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** and partial Housekeeper. Required, the services of a lady of mature age, who would be useful and agreeable in the discharge of the duties, which are important, but not heavy, in a clergyman's family deprived of a mother's care. She would be required to educate (music and French included) two girls, ages 10 and 5, and two boys, ages 8 and 6, and to superintend the wardrobes of about twelve boarders. A comfortable and quiet home is offered, with about 25*l* per annum. Locality, Hertfordshire. Box 3010, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a ladies' school in Devonshire, to teach music, French, and English generally. Dancing would be advantageous, but is not essential. A moderate salary would be given, but a comfortable home is certain. Box 3012, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a gentleman's family in the country, to instruct two little girls under 11 years of age, and take charge of their wardrobes. A very superior nursery governess would not be objected to. She must be able to speak French well, and be a very good pianist. Address, stating age, salary, &c., Box 3014, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS**. Required, the services of a lady between the ages of 18 and 25, to impart a thorough English education, with drawing, music, and German, to four young ladies, the eldest 14, the youngest 7; she will have to accompany the advertiser (the mother of the pupils) to Graham Town, Cape of Good Hope, and to settle there. Salary according to circumstances, but not under 30*l*. Passage money paid. None ought to apply who has great attractions in England, and who is not a pious Protestant. Box 3016, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** and COMPANION; not under 30. Must be a thorough musician, and understand French, and all the branches of a good English education. Every advantage of a comfortable home offered. Salary 20 guineas. Box 3018, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a school, to teach French conversationally and grammatically; none but competent persons should apply; a Protestant indispensable. Salary from 20*l* to 25*l*. Box 3020, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**GOVERNESS** in a Worcestershire farmhouse, to educate four children. Address, stating age, salary, &c., Box 3022, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**DAILY GOVERNESS** in a clergyman's family residing in Chichester. Must be experienced in tuition, a good musician, and able to teach French and German, with the usual branches of a good education. A German lady preferred. The family consists of four daughters (the eldest 14) and one boy, who will require lessons in music and French. The highest references required. Address, stating age and salary, Box 3024, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**DAILY GOVERNESS** in a gentleman's family in the neighbourhood of Lambeth Palace, for three children under 10 years of age. Must be a Churchwoman, and competent to teach English, French, and music. Address, stating terms, previous situation, age, &c., Box 3026, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**FRENCH GOVERNESS** in a school near London. Required a Parisienne (Protestant). Must be thoroughly qualified to impart instruction in her own language, and drawing (heads and landscape) without a master. Box 3028, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MORNING GOVERNESS**, in the neighbourhood of St. John's-wood, to three little boys—one between 6 and 7, and twins between 5 and 6. Required a young lady accustomed to tuition, and competent to teach English, music, and French. Box 3030, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**MUSIC GOVERNESS** in a Yorkshire school. Wanted at Easter a German lady, who is competent to give instruction in music and singing. Must be a Protestant. Applicants to state age, experience, and salary. Box 3032, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**TEACHER OF MUSIC AND DRAWING** required after Easter, in a ladies' school in Cambridge-shire. Salary 30*l*. A Dissenter preferred. Box 3034, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ASSISTANT** in a preparatory school in the suburbs of London, to teach English generally, French, and music (piano). Salary 10*l*, with board and lodging. Box 3036, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**ARTICLED PUPIL**. A young lady wanted in a school in Devonshire at the quarter, on half terms. Box 3038, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS**, to take charge of four little boys, the eldest six, and to superintend their wardrobe. One who has had some experience in a National or infant school preferred. Salary 20*l*. Locality, South Wales. Box 3040, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**APPOINTMENTS WANTED.** Full particulars of the following appointments wanted are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose a stamp for reply.

**AS CLASSICAL MASTER** by a graduate of Cambridge, a foundation scholar, exhibitor, and double classical and divinity prizeman; age 29. Box 3285, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS CLASSICAL MASTER** (non-resident), in or near London. Has held the same appointment, and in the same locality, for more than five years; was educated at Winchester, and was afterwards of Pembroke Coll. Oxford; would also undertake history and geography; age 45. Salary 50*l*. Box 3287, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS DAILY TUTOR** within about three miles from Charing-cross; age 24. Is a B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and fully competent to teach mathematics, algebra (Part I.), elements of trigonometry, Euclid (six books), classics, elements of drawing, and French. No objection to country. Good remuneration. Salary from 60*l*. Box 3289, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY TUTOR**. Is accustomed to the teaching of little boys. At present Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons are discontinued. Would be happy to devote his evenings also to the instruction of juvenile pupils in English and Latin. Terms moderate. Locality in or near London. Box 3291, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ENGLISH, MATHEMATICAL, and DRAWING MASTER**; age 35. Has had twelve years' experience; is patient, and a good disciplinarian. Can teach English generally, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing, painting in water-colours, and bookkeeping; possesses a good knowledge of French, drilling, trigonometry, field measuring, and fortifications. Salary 50*l* to 70*l*. Box 3293, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS FRENCH TEACHER**; age 42; possesses a thorough knowledge of the language; can also impart a good classical education; was for fifteen years a teacher of French and Latin in Baltimore, both in families and schools. Salary 100*l* or under. Box 3295, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS FRENCH and GERMAN TEACHER**, by an ex-Professor of French in a Belgian college, and author of a complete French and Dutch Dictionary; age 40; can also teach drawing and junior Latin. A small salary required. Box 3297, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS HINDOSTANI TEACHER** in a school; age 31; was born and resided for more than twenty years in India; possesses high testimonials. Would be happy to receive or to visit private pupils. Terms, four guineas per quarter, two lessons a week. Box 3299, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MATHEMATICAL and CLASSICAL ASSISTANT**, or as TUTOR in a private family; age 29. Teaches the highest mathematics, classics, the usual authors, with Greek and Latin prose, but not verse; English generally, with book-keeping, algebra, Euclid, natural sciences, &c.; has had more than 5 years' experience, two of which he was second master in a grammar-school. Salary 80*l*, board, lodging, &c. Box 3301, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS MASTER** of a boys or mixed school, in connection with the Church of England, and if possible with Government; age 30. Has served an apprenticeship of five years in a Government school, and been one year at college. Holds satisfactory testimonials, and a third-class Government certificate. Good references can be given. Salary not less than 60*l*. Box 3303, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER** (non-resident) in a school, or VISITING TUTOR; in or near London preferred. Advertiser is a B.A. of Cambridge (high Senior Optime), 21 years of age, and fully qualified to teach mathematics, moderate classics and French, English subjects, chemistry, elementary Hebrew, &c. Terms moderate. Box 3305, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER** of a boys' or mixed school; age 24, and single; was two years at a training college, and received a certificate. Could teach music, chemistry, and drawing, if required. Excellent references and testimonials. If a mixed school, the services of his sister could be obtained. She is a good needlewoman. Box 3307, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MASTER** of a National school, or as ENGLISH TUTOR; age 22. Has been two years at a training college; received a second-class Government certificate. Possesses excellent testimonials. Could teach chemistry, if required. Salary not less than 60*l*. Box 3309, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MATHEMATICAL**, French, German, Music, and Drawing MASTER. Can also teach classics, drilling, and gymnastics. Age 32. Has had ten years' experience in teaching the above branches of education. First-class testimonials and references. Salary from 50*l* if resident, 120*l* if non-resident, which latter would be preferred. Box 3311, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR**, at pupil's residence, or at his own, in the neighbourhood of Finsbury; age 28. Teaches mathematics (principally), but general education would also be undertaken. Is the son of the late astronomer to the Hon. East India Company, and was formerly of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. Terms 3*l* 6*d* per session of 2 hours, or 2*l* 6*d* of 1 hour. Box 3313, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR**, within an easy distance of St. Paul's Cathedral. A graduate of Oxford in holy orders would be happy to receive into his family one or two pupils as boarders for the public schools, and to assist them in the preparation of their studies; or he would be happy to read for two or three hours daily with any youth who may be preparing himself for the military or civil service examinations, or for matriculation at either of the universities. The highest references. Box 3315, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS PRIVATE TUTOR** (resident or non-resident), to prepare young gentlemen for the public schools; age 34. Advertiser has received a first-class education, and gives good references. Previous appointment in a gentleman's family. Salary 50*l* resident, 60*l* non-resident. Box 3317, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER** of MUSIC in schools or families, in or near London. Terms 2*l* per hour, or 5*l* per quarter. Is now teaching in families, and can give good references. Box 3319, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER** of Oriental and European languages. A linguist of standing, experience, and success in tuition, and who holds a chair in one of the London colleges, prepares candidates for the Indian civil service, and others in Arabic, Hindustani, French, German, and Italian. For particulars as to terms, &c., address Box 3321, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER** of Arabic, Turkish, and modern Greek, by a gentleman who has long resided in the East, and also held a government appointment there; locality London. Terms moderate. Box 3323, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR**, by a gentleman, who is a member of an University, and has had several years' experience in tuition. Good references. Box 3325, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR or ASSISTANT MASTER**. Good Greek and Latin, thorough English, Euclid, arithmetic, and algebra to the binomial theorem. Has had good experience in tuition; reference to last employer. London preferred. Box 3327, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a family, or MASTER in a school**; age 28. Has received a University education, and been engaged in tuition upwards of seven years. Teaches classics, mathematics, and general English subjects. Would like a situation where the principal was inclined to retire. Salary not less than 50*l* if resident, nor 120*l* if non-resident. Box 3329, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TUTOR in a family, or as FRENCH and DRAWING MASTER** in a school; is a native of Paris, and 25 years of age. Has had three years' experience in England in one family and in one first-class school. Can give high personal references. If a school, the neighbourhood of London preferred, with a salary of 30*l*, and if in the country, from 50*l* to 70*l*, with residence. As tutor, salary not so much an object. Box 3331, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING TUTOR**, by an Oxford graduate in holy orders; age 28. Subjects taught, classics, mathematics, natural science, the theory and practice of the art of teaching, and the usual English course. Has had four years' experience in tuition, partly in a classical school, and partly in a nobleman's family. Box 3333, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING TUTOR** within three miles of the Marble Arch, or on the Great Western Railway, to teach classics, mathematics, and English. Has had nine years' experience in tuition, and prepared pupils for college, the public schools, and the military examinations. The highest testimonials can be offered; age 29. Terms 3*l* 6*d* to 4*l* per hour. Box 3335, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER, or as TUTOR**, by a Senior Optime of the present year. Views High Church. Box 3337, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT** in a school, or as TUTOR in a family; is fully competent to teach classics, French, German, and mathematics to any extent; has had twenty years' experience in English schools and families; age 50. Salary 80*l*, with board and lodging in a school; 100*l* with board and lodging in a family. Box 3339, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER** in a school, or TUTOR in a family; age 29. Teaches English in all its branches, Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Euclid, mensuration, land-surveying, trigonometry, conic sections, algebra, and engineering. Has had nine years' experience, is unmarried, and a member of the E-establishment. Salary 50*l*. Box 3341, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT** in a military academy, resident or non-resident, or to give lessons for a portion of the day only; age 32. Undertakes geometry, arithmetic, algebra, logarithms, trigonometry, astronomical drawing, elementary mechanics, French and Latin, geography, history of Greece, Rome, England, and India, and fortification; also to beginners hydrostatics, perspective, conic sections, and Greek. Has had 8 years' experience in preparing for the army examinations exclusively. Could occasionally introduce a pupil. References to one army pupil, and several for direct commissions passed last year. Box 3343, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER; age 27.** Can teach French (acquired on the Continent), drawing, junior Latin, and the usual routine. Salary 40*l.*; has had many years' experience. Box 5345, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT in a first-class school, in** or near London. Junior classics, elementary mathematics, English generally, and good French (acquired abroad). Salary 25*l.*, with board, lodging, and washing. Advertiser is in his 17th year, and the son of a deceased rector. Box 5347, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ASSISTANT MASTER in a school, or** as PRIVATE TUTOR in a family; age 29; unmarried. Teaches English in all its branches, writing arithmetic, Euclid, mensuration, land surveying, algebra, natural science, Latin and Greek (elementary). Has had nine years' experience in tuition. Salary 60*l.*, resident. Box 5349, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS SECOND, THIRD, or FOURTH** MASTER in a public school, by a gentleman who has had 15 years' experience, and possesses first-rate testimonials from University men. Terms moderate. Private tutorship not objected to. Locality desired, London. Box 5351, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS or TRAVELLING** COMPANION to young children; age 20. Teaches English, music, dancing, and the rudiments of French and drawing. Is accustomed to tuition, and can give good references. Salary from 20*l.* to 30*l.* Box 5353, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family or school;** age 21. Teaches English, French, and music. If in a family, would take charge of pupils' wardrobe. Box 5355, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family; Norfolk** or Suffolk preferred; age 19. Teaches English, French, and music. References given and required. Box 5357, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS.** The widow daughter of a deceased clergyman wishes to know of an opening in a preparatory school in the country. Her attainments are music, French, and drawing. Box 5359, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a school in or near** London; age 23. Teaches English, French, and music. Salary from 18*l.* to 25*l.* Box 5361, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to young children, or** as HOUSEKEEPER and GOVERNESS to one little girl. Can impart a solid English education, with the rudiments of French and music. Age 49. Salary from 25*l.* to 35*l.* Would not object to the duties of Companion to a lady, for which she is well suited, being of a cheerful disposition, and generally well informed. Good references can be given. Box 5363, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS; age 22.** Teaches English generally and French; has been in a school as governess pupil; is fond of children, and would take the entire charge of her pupils. Salary from 20*l.* to 30*l.* Would not object to the duties of Companion, Assistant Housekeeper, or Wardrobe-keeper. Box 5365, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION in a** family of good social position. No objection to travel or to reside abroad; age 21. Teaches English, music, singing, dancing, drilling, and French. Terms about 25*l.* Is accustomed to tuition, and can give first-class references. Box 5367, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a school or family in** or near London; age 24. Can teach English in all its branches, French, and high-class music; has lately been residing in a school as teacher of English and music. Testimonials and references of the highest order. Salary from 30*l.* to 40*l.* Box 5369, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS where she will be treated** as one of the family, and where the children are under eleven years of age. Teaches thorough English, French, grammatically, music, and the rudiments of Italian and Latin; has had experience in tuition occasionally for five years. Good references will be given; age 25. Salary 30*l.* to 35*l.* Box 5371, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to young children,** or as ASSISTANT in a school, or COMPANION to a lady. Understands music, and can take the English classes of young pupils. Has had some experience in tuition, and can give good references; age 25. Salary 20*l.* to 25*l.* preferred; would not object to take charge of an invalid, having previously done so. Box 5373, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family,** or as COMPANION; the Continent preferred, but not essential; age 28. Teaches English, French, music, singing, and the rudiments of Italian. Has held two previous engagements. Salary not less than 50*l.* Box 5375, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS, NURSERY GOVER-**NESS, or COMPANION; age 19. Teaches English, music thoroughly, and rudiments of French. Has just left an engagement in a preparatory school for young gentlemen. No objection to go abroad. Box 5377, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to children under** twelve. Is competent to teach English, French, music, and drawing. Applicant is cheerful and obliging, and would be desirous of making herself useful. A Church of England family preferred. Is now seeking her first situation; age 21. Salary 25*l.* Box 5379, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS or COMPANION;** age 24. Advertiser is a French lady, of good family, and can teach her own language thoroughly. Is a good musician and experienced in tuition; she teaches also singing and drawing, and all the usual branches of education. Has a diploma from the Académie de Paris and certificates from Inspecteurs d'Académie and Président des Concours. The lady she is about to leave will recommend her. Salary not under 60*l.* Box 5381, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family to young** ladies under 14. Applicant has received a liberal education, including French acquired in France, music, the elements of German, English in all its branches, and has had some experience in tuition. She is 23 years of age, and the daughter of a beneficed clergyman. Salary 30*l.* Box 5383, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family or school, at** Easter. Teaches English thoroughly, also music, singing, and French. Salary 35*l.* and laundress. Has had six years' experience in tuition. Box 5385, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS, by a young lady who** has just left her situation in consequence of the death of her pupil, the daughter of a clergyman; children under nine preferred. Can teach English and music, and has hitherto given satisfaction. Good references. Box 5387, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a private family,** where the children are young. Teaches English, music, and singing; has had nine years' experience. Can take the entire charge of pupils if needed, and would be happy to render herself of essential use to a mother much engaged. Salary 20*l.*, with laundress. Good references; age 28. Box 5389, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family where the** children are young. Can teach English, French, and music. Age 18. Salary 15*l.* Box 5391, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS for children up to 13** years of age. Teaches French, drawing, flower painting, music, and can impart a sound English education; has had seven years' experience in tuition, and two previous engagements. Age 25. Salary 30*l.* if in England, less if abroad. Box 5393, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a private family to** young children. Teaches English, French, and music. Is 29 years of age, and a member of the Church of England; would undertake the wardrobe, and would not object to travel. Salary from 20*l.* to 25*l.* Box 5395, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family;** age 30. Teaches English thoroughly, music, French (acquired in Paris) grammatically and conversationally, and the rudiments of German. Has been four years resident governess in a family of distinction, and previously was for five years in a daily engagement; is a member of the Church of England. Terms 70 guineas per annum. Box 5397, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family,** in the neighbourhood of London or Dublin. Teaches English generally, French, German, the rudiments of Latin and music. Has been accustomed to tuition for several years, and can give satisfactory references. Advertiser is an English lady, 25 years of age, and of the Established Church. Salary 40*l.* and laundress. Box 5399, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a clergyman's or** gentleman's family; age 20. Is a member of the Church of England, and competent to impart the usual branches of an English education, with French, music, singing, and dancing, all of which she has acquired of certified masters; and is capable of taking advanced pupils in music. Box 5401, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a school; age 21.** Is competent to teach music and singing, also the rudiments of English. Has taught in a first-class school for three years. Salary a secondary consideration. Box 5403, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a private family;** age 18. Is capable to teach French, music, and drawing, with a sound English education. Has been three and a half years articled pupil in a good school, and for a further term assistant teacher. Salary not less than 20*l.* Good references can be given. Box 5405, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS.** A lady is anxious to find a situation for a young friend (a German) in a school or clergyman's family. She is a good pianist, and can give instruction in French and drawing. High salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Box 5407, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS.** A clergyman's wife wishes to recommend a lady in whom she has every confidence, and who would be found a valuable acquisition in a family. She plays well and teaches English generally, French, music, and drawing. The country preferred, and children under 12 years of age. Box 5409, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a school or family,** age 21. Teaches thorough English, French, music, singing, and drawing. Is accustomed to tuition. Satisfactory references can be given. Box 5411, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS; in or near London pre-**ferred; age 38. Teaches English, French, Latin, and music. Conducted a ladies' school five years; has held three appointments as resident governess, and for one, four, and two years respectively. Is a clergyman's daughter, and otherwise well connected. Salary about 50*l.* Good references. Box 5413, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a school or private** family to children under twelve. Teaches English in all its branches, French, and music. Has been assistant in a school for two years; age 28. Salary not under 25*l.* with laundress. Box 5415, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family where the** children are young, or as COMPANION to a lady. Her acquirements are, English thoroughly, music, French, and drawing. Age 22. Box 5417, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family or as** COMPANION to a lady. Advertiser is the daughter of a deceased clergyman of the Church of England, and is competent to teach English thoroughly, music, French, and drawing to young pupils. Remuneration is of secondary importance, her great object being a kind home. Box 5419, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family where the** children are under 14. Is able to impart a sound English education, with music, singing, drawing in various styles, dancing, and callisthenics; age 24. Salary 30*l.* Desires a comfortable home, and where she could be useful. Box 5421, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a clergyman's or** gentleman's family, or in a select school; age 25. Can teach English thoroughly, music, French grammatically, and the rudiments of Latin. Has been upwards of two years resident in a clergyman's family in charge of five pupils, ages seven to fifteen. Is a good Churchwoman, and has had altogether eight years experience in tuition. Salary from 30*l.* to 40*l.* Box 5423, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family, or** COMPANION; age 25. Can teach English in all its branches, French, music, and the rudiments of Latin and dancing. Held an engagement in a clergyman's family for two years. Salary from 20*l.* to 25*l.* Wanted immediately. Box 5425, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a clergyman's or** gentleman's family; within 40 miles of London preferred; age 19. Is competent to teach the usual branches of an English education, with music and singing (acquired of eminent masters), French and dancing. Is a member of the Church of England. Salary not less than 20 guineas, and laundress. Box 5427, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family; if near** London preferred, but not essential; age 24. Teaches English, music, and wax flower work. Has had six years' experience in a family. Salary 20*l.* Good references. Box 5429, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS in a family to pupils** under 12 years of age. Acquirements English, French, music, singing, and the rudiments of drawing. Advertiser is the daughter of a professional man, and salary is not so much her object as a comfortable home. Has had experience in tuition, and would not object to the charge of the pupils' wardrobe; age 23. Box 5431, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS to young children, in or** near London; age 19. Is well qualified to impart a good English education, with French, music, and the rudiments of German. Good references. Salary 20*l.* Box 5433, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS COMPANION or GOVERNESS to** pupils under 12, proceeding to Australia (Melbourne preferred); age 23. Can impart a thorough knowledge of English, and give good instruction in French, music, singing, and the rudiments of drawing, also in plain and fancy needlework. Advertiser is the daughter of a physician, has been teacher in a school, and can give very good references. A free passage is the only remuneration sought. Box 5435, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY or MORNING GOVERNESS;** the west or north-west districts of London preferred; age 21. Can impart a sound English education, with French, German, Latin, drawing, and music (piano-forte and theory). Was educated at Queen's College, Harley-street, and has testimonials of the professors, besides others from private families in which she has held appointments. Salary not less than 40*l.* Box 5437, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS;** age 30. Teaches English, French (grammatically), music, and drawing. Has lately held an appointment as general governess in a family, and held it for three years. No objection to go abroad. Terms, for a daily engagement, 60*l.*; resident, 30*l.* Box 5439, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS, either one or** two appointments. Remuneration to amount to 50*l.* Teaches thorough English, French, German, elements of Latin, drawing, and music. Has had several years' school experience. Advertiser is about 30 years of age, and understands the Pestalozzian method of education. Young children preferred. Locality in or near London. Box 5441, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS, within three** miles of Charing-cross. Hours from 10 till 5; age 25. Can impart a solid English education, with French, German, music, and pencil drawing. Has had some years' experience in tuition. Pupils under 14 preferred. Can offer satisfactory testimonials as to ability, &c. Salary 50*l.* Box 5443, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS, within a con-**venient railway distance of London; age 28. Teaches English in every branch, music, French, German, drawing, singing, and dancing. Has had eight years' experience in tuition, and can give excellent references. Terms according to circumstances. Box 5445, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS.** A young lady, the daughter of a naval officer, is desirous of obtaining a daily engagement as governess. She undertakes to instruct in all the branches of a good English education, with French and music (especially). She has had some experience in tuition, and was for upwards of five years a pupil at the Royal Naval Female School. Good references given. Box 5447, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS in the neigh-**bourhood of Blackheath, Greenwich, or Deptford; age 28. Teaches English thoroughly, with music and French; has held for 74 years an engagement as English governess in a superior school, and has had 12 years' experience in schools and families. Salary not less than 30*l.* Would not object to a resident appointment. Box 5449, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS in or near** Belgravia; age 23. Teaches English in all its branches, French, music, good singing, and drawing. Pupils under 12 years of age preferred; is the daughter of a physician, and has had experience in tuition. Box 5451, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS; the localities** of Camberwell, Brixton, Clapham, or Walworth preferred; age 21. Teaches English, the rudiments of French, music, and drawing. Is a member of the Church of England. Salary 20*l.* Box 5453, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS DAILY GOVERNESS, in or near** London; Islington preferred; age 25. Teaches thorough English, French, good music, and singing. No objection to a daily engagement as musical governess in a school. Good references offered to previous engagements. Salary from 20*l.* to 30*l.* Box 5455, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ENGLISH GOVERNESS in a school,** or regular Governess in a private family; age 20. Teaches English in its higher branches, French, music, singing, rudimentary drawing, and callisthenics. Has had considerable experience in tuition; possesses a high character for integrity and faithfulness; is lady-like and well-mannered. Box 5457, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS FRENCH TEACHER; age 21.** Is able to teach the language in all its branches; was for two years French teacher in a ladies' school, near Norwich, from which establishment she will receive a very good recommendation. Salary 25*l.* The East of England would be preferred. Box 5459, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GERMAN GOVERNESS (resident)** either in France or Belgium, or to accompany a family going to reside there; age 22. Is competent to teach German and English, French grammatically, good music, fancy and plain needlework. Box 5461, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.



**GERMAN and FRENCH TEACHER.**

Both languages are taught in the same lesson and on the same terms, either in classes or in private, by a lady, who is also well grounded in the Latin, Greek, and Spanish languages. Classes for ladies between 11 and 4 o'clock one guinea per quarter; evening classes between 6 and 10, twelve shillings per quarter. Box 5463, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS MORNING GOVERNESS**, by a lady of great experience in tuition, and possessing the highest testimonials as to abilities. Qualifications, the usual branches of a polite English education, French (acquired on the Continent), drawing (in pencil and water-colours), and music. Will be disengaged the middle of March. The vicinity of Camden or Kentish-town preferred. Terms not less than 25 guineas. Box 5465, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MORNING GOVERNESS**, in or near London; the S.E. district preferred; age 29. Teaches English in all its branches, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing. Terms 40l. Pupils can be received at her own residence, near New Cross. In the afternoon and evening. Good references. Box 5467, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS MORNING or AFTERNOON GOVERNESS** to boys, in or near London; age 36. Teaches English thoroughly, French, Latin, the rudiments of Greek, and music. Has been engaged for the last 17 years in tuition, and has prepared several pupils for the public schools. Was six years a clergyman's family. Terms according to the number of pupils and requirements. (A little girl not objected to.) Box 5469, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MORNING or AFTERNOON GOVERNESS** in or near London; age nearly 30. Teaches English, French, music, and the rudiments of drawing and Italian. Has been engaged in tuition for the last twelve years, four of which as resident governess in a clergyman's family, the remainder as daily governess in good families. The highest references as to general capability and religious principles. Terms according to the number of pupils, and the hours required. Box 5471, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MUSICAL GOVERNESS**; in or near London preferred, but not indispensable; age 22. Has a thorough knowledge of music, and is a good pianist; has had considerable experience as a musical governess. Salary from 12l. to 18l. Box 5473, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MUSICAL GOVERNESS**. A lady of first-class musical attainments, who has had much experience in tuition, and who has studied for some years under an eminent modern composer, wishes an engagement in some select school, or in a family where the children are under 12 years of age; in addition to music and singing, she can impart a solid English education, with the rudiments of French. High references. Box 5475, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS**, in or near London preferred, or as COMPANION to a lady; age 26. Teaches English, French, music, and singing. Salary 20l. and laundry. Box 5477, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family** who would treat her as a friend, by a lady who has had great experience in teaching, and is competent to instruct most thoroughly in all the branches of a sound English education, with French, the rudiments of German and Italian, drawing, painting, and plain and fancy needlework. She is a member of the Established Church, can offer the highest references, and would accept very low terms in consideration of a really comfortable home. Box 5479, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT or DAILY GOVERNESS**, either in a school or family; age 26. Is fully competent to instruct in English, with good music, French, and drawing; has had six years' experience in tuition. Salary 30l. and laundry. If resident, or 20l. if a daily engagement, but salary is not of so much importance as a happy home in a pleasant family. Box 5481, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS**; age 23. Teaches English thoroughly, Italian, French, first-class music and singing to advanced pupils, and the rudiments both of German and drawing. Has had several years' experience in tuition. Salary from 35l. to 40l. Box 5483, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS (English)**; Flintshire, or between that county and Birkenhead, preferred; also pupils under twelve years of age. Teaches English thoroughly, also music, and the rudiments of French. Has had between ten and eleven years' experience in tuition. Salary 25l. Box 5485, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family**. Teaches English, French, Italian, music (up to a certain point), and the rudiments of German. Advertiser is a lady by birth, and a widow; age 25. Good testimonials and references. Salary according to requirements. Box 5487, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, or COMPANION** to an invalid, or otherwise. Teaches English, French grammatically and conversationally, Italian, and the rudiments of German, also music, singing, drawing, and painting in every style, botany, chemistry, &c. Is the orphan daughter of a colonel, and was one of the lady-ladies during the Russian war. Can be highly recommended. Salary not under 50l. Box 5489, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS superior RESIDENT GOVERNESS** in a gentleman's family; age 35. Acquirements, a thorough knowledge of English, French (acquired in Paris) grammatically and conversationally, German and Italian grammatically, superior vocal and instrumental music, also drawing. Is a member of the Church of England; studiously attends to the cultivation of the mind and manners of pupils, and carefully watches over their moral and religious principles. Good references. Salary from 80 to 100 guineas. Box 5491, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a private family** to children under 12. Teaches English, French, music, rudiments of drawing and singing. Her last engagement was Assistant Governess in a young gentleman's school. Salary from 25l. to 30l. and laundry. Box 5493, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family**; age 23. Can impart a sound English education, with French, music, dancing, and drawing in several styles; has had five years' experience in tuition, and can give good references. Salary 20l. with laundry expenses. Box 5495, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS, and where she will be treated as one of the family**; age 24. Teaches English, music, singing, drawing, and French. Is a member of the Church of England, and can be highly recommended. Salary from 25l. to 30l. Box 5497, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a noble family**. Attainments, superior French and German, English, Italian, piano (without performance), drawing in pencil and chalk. Wishes for pupils from 10 years of age upwards. Advertiser is 36 years of age, a native of Switzerland, a good linguist, and has had much experience in tuition. Salary from 80 to 100 guineas. Box 5499, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a private family**. Teaches English generally, music, French, drawing, and the rudiments of Latin. Has been several years engaged in tuition. The highest references can be given to the families of gentlemen and clergymen. Salary 40l. and laundry. Box 5501, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family**; in or near London or Liverpool preferred, but not indispensable; age 29. Teaches English, French, rudiments of Italian, and music, in which latter accomplishment applicant excels. Has been in a clergyman's family for upwards of two years, and in other families. Is a clergyman's sister, and of Evangelical views. Good references. Salary from 40l. to 45l. Box 5503, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a family** (on the Continent preferred); age 22. Teaches English, French, German, Italian, and music. Good testimonials from previous engagements. Salary not less than 40l. If in England. Box 5505, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family**, to children deprived of maternal care, by a lady accustomed to tuition. Is fully competent to teach English, music, singing, French, Latin, drawing, and the rudiments of German. Terms moderate. Box 5507, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS SUPERIOR GOVERNESS for young pupils**; age 29. Can teach English thoroughly, French (acquired abroad), music, drawing, and elementary German. Has had nine years' experience in families and schools. References permitted to a clergyman of the Church of England and to her last two situations. Would have no objection to travel. Stipend 20 guineas. Box 5509, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS VISITING GOVERNESS in first-class schools or families**, to instruct boys from seven to fourteen years of age in Hebrew, Latin, English, French, and German, also the rudiments of Greek. Possesses a diploma for Hebrew and a certificate for Latin. Although preferring boys, would not object to young ladies. Age 20. Box 5511, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER of DRAWING and PAINTING** in all styles. Advertiser is 27 years of age, and studied at the Government School of Design. She is desirous of an additional school to attend twice a week; Islington and its neighbourhood, or any station on the North London Railway, preferred. References to a large school, which she now attends, and to private pupils. Box 5513, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS TEACHER of the PIANOFORTE** in a school or private family; localities preferred, W. S., and S.W. districts of London, or on the South-Western line, far as Twickenham and Isleworth; age 26. Has been accustomed to tuition for several years. Box 5515, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS ORGANIST or PIANIST**, either in schools, families, or concerts. Advertiser is 26 years of age, and a pupil of Dr. W. Stenard Bennett; she obtained two first-class certificates for instrumental music, harmony, and composition, at Queen's College. Terms for private pupils, 2l. 2s. per quarter, or 3s. per lesson; an allowance made to schools. Any locality within 15 miles of London. Box 5517, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS MISTRESS of a girls', mixed, or infant school**, not under Government inspection. Can teach vocal music, and is a good needlewoman. Unexceptionable testimonials and references. In or near London preferred, but not indispensable. Salary from 40l. to 45l. Box 5519, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS PUPIL**. A young lady aged 19, who has received instruction in a good school, wishes to improve herself in music, French, and drawing, and will in return render her services for twelve months. In or near London preferred. No premium. Box 5521, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS GOVERNESS PUPIL, or ASSISTANT** in a school; age 20. Has received a good practical English and Scriptural education, is competent to give instruction in music, knows the rudiments of French and drawing, and can teach every branch of needlework. The most unexceptionable references as to steadiness, respectability, and moral training can be given. The only remuneration sought is to finish her education. A moderate premium would be given to an eligible school. Box 5523, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS JUNIOR TEACHER in a school**, wanted by a young lady at Midsummer. She is now employed as such, and can give good references. Box 5525, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS JUNIOR GOVERNESS in a family** by a lady of disengaging principles, and who can be highly recommended. Teaches thoroughly English, music, and singing, with the rudiments of French. Children under ten years of age preferred. Box 5527, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS or GENERAL ASSISTANT** in a select ladies' school; age 40. Possesses some knowledge of music, French, and singing, and is a good needlewoman; healthy, active, and cheerful; has just left a situation as nursery governess in a clergyman's family. Is the daughter of a literary gentleman, and can give many and highly respectable references. Box 5529, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS**; age 24. Is competent to impart a sound English education, with the rudiments of French; would take the entire charge of her pupils and their wardrobes. Held a similar appointment for two years in a clergyman's family. Salary 16l. and laundry. Box 5531, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS**; age 25. Teaches English and music; has had seven years' experience. Salary 20l. and laundry. Box 5533, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, or as COMPANION** to a lady; age 32. Teaches English and French, and would make herself generally useful. Salary 14l. Box 5535, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS to one or two children, or as ENGLISH TEACHER in a school**; Paris or Ireland preferred, but this is not essential; age 23. Can impart a good plain English education, with music and plain needlework. Has had five years' experience in teaching. Salary 15l. to 20l. travelling and laundry expenses. Box 5537, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS**; age 28. Is capable of imparting a sound English education, with good music, French, dancing, and drawing; would take the entire charge of her pupils and their wardrobes. Salary from 18l. to 20l. Has considerable experience in tuition, and been five years as governess in one family. Box 5539, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**AS NURSERY GOVERNESS near London, or COMPANION** to a lady; age 30. Is well qualified to teach English in all its branches, and understands all kinds of needlework. Has had five years' experience, and can offer good references. Salary moderate. Box 5541, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

**COLLEGES and SCHOOLS, &c.**

**UPPINGHAM SCHOOL, RUTLAND.**—Boys entering at the QUARTER are expected on MONDAY, APRIL 15th.

**EDUCATION.**—The French and German School, Broadgate House, Broadway, Staffordshire, combines the moral and religious training of an English home, with the advantages of a residence abroad. A sound English, Continental, Classical, and Mathematical Education is secured by daily instruction from resident English, French, and German masters. The number of pupils is limited, and the terms are moderate and inclusive.

Address the PRINCIPAL.

**EDUCATION, Sea side, Dover.**—BURLINGTON HOUSE CLASSICAL, Mathematical, and Commercial SCHOOL. A happy home, parental care, and sound moral, religious, and intellectual training insured. Situation beautiful, locality healthy, residence commodious, and of good elevation. Number limited, individual attention, and superior domestic comforts. French and German by eminent professors. Special care taken of pupils in weak health or of delicate constitution.

Address "Rev. M.A." Principal.

**HIBBERT TRUST.**—One SCHOLARSHIP will be AWARDED on this Foundation after the examination in November next, provided that a candidate is declared by the examiners to be duly qualified. The examination will take place at University Hall, Gordon-square, London, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of November, 1861. The names and addresses of all candidates, together with satisfactory evidence of age, graduation, and other points, the particulars of which may be obtained on application to the Secretary, must be forwarded to him, at University Hall, on or before the 1st of October.

CHARLES J. MURCH, Secretary.

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## THE CRITIC.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARY announces in jubilant tones that the Standing Committee of the Trustees of the British Museum has refused to open the national collections on Sunday, by a majority of eleven to one. This result our contemporary attributes to the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, who "took the dignified although unusual step of himself appearing in person at the meeting at the British Museum." Considering that the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY is the senior official Trustee of the Museum, we are at a loss to discover anything either very dignified, and there certainly ought not to be anything altogether unusual, in his having attended to his duties upon this occasion; nor can we see that the voting upon this question can be taken to represent the opinions of the great body of the Trustees, who number altogether fifty, whilst only twelve voted. Although, however, we cannot participate with our contemporary in the excessive joy which he expresses at the rejection of the memorial of the Sunday League, we entirely approve of the refusal of the trustees to open the Museum on Sundays. Whether it be desirable or the reverse to throw open on the Sunday to the hard-working population of London places of recreation and innocent amusement, we have no doubt whatever that the British Museum ought not to be opened on a Sunday afternoon. The officials of that institution are already too overworked and underpaid to admit of such an extension of their duties. Moreover, we are of those who question much the great advantage of popularising the collections of the British Museum to the extent which some would do. The amount of direct benefit really derived by the crowds who stroll through the galleries and gaze at the collections is, in our opinion, infinitesimally small. Indirectly, indeed, it may do them good, in proportion as they are kept from the gin shop and other demoralising places of resort; but we doubt very much the value of the zoological or geological information which can be picked up by an average artisan who has spent his two or three hours in staring at the glass-cases. The real value of such collections is in the assistance which they render to scientific students, and in the materials which they supply to those whose business it is to inform the public mind. It is all very well to throw the galleries open upon certain days, and let the public stroll through them; but that is a function which should be restricted as much as possible, whilst the other should, if possible, be enlarged. No one who has visited the Museum on a holiday can have come away with the idea that any appreciable amount of intellectual improvement or of sound information has been gained by the throngs of idlers who pour through its galleries, and that is precisely the class of persons who, if the Museum were opened on Sundays, would occupy the time of the attendants. It is very easy, and often very agreeable, to take the popular side of any question; but we believe that we are speaking most truly in the interest of the public when we say that the Museum ought to be less and not more open than it is. The other day, we read an article in a periodical, signed with the name of a popular essayist, in which it was contended that all the close days in the Museum should be abolished, and the galleries thrown open every day. We believe that if this suggestion were to be carried out, the real value of the Museum would be destroyed. The nation pays for it, and therefore the nation ought to enjoy it; that is the argument. True enough; but, as the whole nation cannot be admitted, the best plan is to determine how the institution may be made most serviceable to the general public, and we apprehend that the undoubted solution is to render it as available as possible to those who study and write for the public. The admissions to the Reading-room are already too liberally given. Upon several occasions lately, every seat in Mr. PANIZZI's monster dome has been occupied, and the majority of the readers who attend certainly cannot be properly classed under the denomination of literary workers. Young men at school and college are to be seen there in shoals, coaching up their tasks, and monopolising all the dictionaries, lexicons, and "fudges" in the place. Novel-readers and magazine-readers are there in abundance, and numerous persons who evidently come there because they have nothing else to do and nowhere else to go to. Another curious feature about the attendance at Mr. PANIZZI's new Reading-room is the increase in the number of young ladies, evidently not of the blue-stocking order, many of whom scorn the offer of exclusive accommodation, and mix freely with the gentlemen, whose assistance they are fain to seek in searching over the leaves of the ponderous catalogues. All this may be very interesting, and may be suitable in the eyes of gentlemen of liberal and cosmopolitan views; but it is not, we submit, the proper function of the British Museum.

The decision of the Assessors of the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY in the All Souls' case will, we imagine, so far as it goes, give universal satisfaction. The Assessors, too, are men who, in addition to their vast legal acquirements, are intimately acquainted with the régime of our English Universities. Lord WENSLEYDALE was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, as was Dr. TRAVERS TWISS of University College, Oxford. We wonder, therefore, that these gentlemen in giving their decision have not perceived that they have allowed the authorities of All Souls' a future opportunity of being unscrupulous,

if they should so choose; and it will require greater faith in the honesty of the society as at present constituted than we possess to suppose that its members may not possibly make use of the vantage ground which the leniency of the Assessors has left them. We are, we confess, hardly surprised that out of the forty Fellows of All Souls' only three should have been found to object to an interpretation of the statutes received from the Commissioners which must render them utterly null and void. When a mob of rude, uncomfortable Radicals thrusts itself uninvited within the cosy precincts of the common-room of such an easy-going college as All Souls', it can hardly expect to be received with acclamations; nay, it may thank the good breeding of all, and the clerical standing of many, of the members of such a college, that the most forcible measure used against it should simply have been a gross evasion of the law. We think, however, that the members of All Souls' must decidedly have recollected (when they determined to override the decision of the Oxford Commissioners) Lord ELGIN's definition of a corporation, that it had neither a soul to be saved nor a body to be kicked. They knew that no real opposition could arise outside their own college circle, and that the gentlemen who indulged in any such opposing philanthropy would have to smart for it. Messrs. LUSHINGTON and FREMANTLE—we forget the name of the third member of this well-deserving trio—will probably, as Fellows of All Souls', have to pay their quota of the costs in the suit which they have won. To be sure, the sum will be divided between forty Fellows and the Warden, and we most heartily trust that the latter may be made to pay according to the amount of money which he receives from the college. We hope so, because we cannot suppose that he and the Fellows, whom he probably influenced, were acted on by any higher and more excusable motives than the dislike of external interference. We wish, indeed, we could account for their clumsy pertinacity otherwise: but how stands the case? Did these gentlemen suppose really that all the drunkards, atheists, and loose students of the University—the number of which, in the eyes of the authorities of All Souls', must apparently be very considerable—would rush in shoals to their college, pass the examination in modern history and jurisprudence, and carry their debauchery into the holy atmosphere of the remnant of the original forty. But how is it that dozens of men go to Balliol and Oriel and half a dozen other Oxford colleges, which, so far as we know, are not inferior to All Souls' in sanctity, and are infinitely superior to it in scholarship? A student who goes from one college to another has to get his "benè discessit," in other words an authoritative declaration from the college which he is leaving that his religious opinions and morals are sound. This was not refused to All Souls', and it satisfies the other colleges, and we see no reason whatever why the former foundation should be favoured above all its compeers at Oxford.

Our only fear now is that the Assessors have left a loophole open to the Conservative Fellows of All Souls, of which they will not be slow to avail themselves. The Assessors say: "After ascertaining the intellectual qualifications of the candidates, their fitness to be Fellows of the college must be investigated. As this cannot be ascertained by examination of the individuals, it must be done by communications of the electors themselves and inquiries from others as to their morals and characters." The Assessors then go on to say that they think that "all such information and the discussion thereupon shall be deemed strictly confidential; and every person present shall be considered to be bound by such obligation." Now this rule may, if the majority of the Fellows of All Souls' be not over-scrupulous, be made utterly odious in its working; and it is really an insult to the other colleges at Oxford. These latter are not supposed to harbour atheists and adulterers among their members, and to leave it to All Souls' to find out that they do so. The real state of the case is this—that the Warden of All Souls' and his supporting Fellows simply object to innovations of all kinds upon their very cosy society. Their common motto is from SHAKESPEARE, "Let me have men about me that are fat;" and that they should be anxious to keep out lean and hungry intruders may be regretted, but can hardly be wondered at.

At the meeting of the Archaeological Association, on Wednesday evening, a paper was read by Mr. GORDON M. HILLS, on "The Archaeology of Chichester," including an account of the recent operations at the Cathedral which resulted in the fall of the tower and spire. Mr. HILLS was one of Mr. SLATER's "assistants" during the latter portion of the operations in question. This account contained nothing new to us, and showed a strong family resemblance to those which were forwarded to the *Times* and the *Builder*. The points relied on in defence of the architect and his coadjutors are simply these: That the Norman piers were never intended to support the tower and spire; that the piers had shown signs of weakness, had settled in fact, after the tower, and before the spire, was erected; and that Tudor restorers had (as is the wont of restorers) taken great liberties with the casing of the piers. To all which it may be answered, if those massive central piers were not intended for the support of a tower and spire, what were they intended for? Professor WILLIS long ago showed that they were so intended. The delays in the erection of tower and spire arose, as in many a similar case, from lack of funds. To this add the trifling fact that for five centuries the piers *did* support the tower and spire. The restoring architects and engineers themselves in reality placed so much confidence in the piers, before the catastrophe,

as to knock them about as freely as if they had been of living rock, and as to prophesy "no danger" until the very day before the fall. Again, as to the settlements; these were not continuous, but had, on Mr. GORDON HILLS' own showing, ceased for centuries. They were not resumed till after the restorations had been taken in hand. Then they recommenced with ever-increasing velocity. As to whether, supposing the weakness of the piers to have been as great as it is now represented, the right steps were taken to remedy it, not a word was urged. It was indeed confessed that the architect—inasmuch as the piers had each borne their share of weight even though parts of the casing had in past times been cut away—supposed they would still, even though he removed the casing to the height of forty feet; a highly imaginative supposition. It was confessed again that the wooden centres put in under some of the arches did not relieve the piers of any weight, but threw it rather on the outside edges of the piers: that confession accounts for much. Nor was the extraordinary supineness accounted for in refusing to recognise the many warnings afforded by the new fissures which immediately followed the removal first of the screen, then of the casings of the piers. In November the settlement of the north-west pier declared itself. But it was thought enough "to watch" it. It was not till the middle of February, when all was too late, that the shoring up, &c., was resolved on. Is it not obvious that if the piers had been shored up, or substantial buttresses had been supplied, before the piers were meddled with, then the repairs might have been proceeded with in safety, if themselves judicious. But what if the core itself of the piers were cut into? On this latter point a letter from a rough but evidently practical witness appears in the *Chichester Journal*, which suggests how the work was carried on. The letter is indited in humorous strain, and is supposed to come from one of the crushed piers—the south-west.

How would you like it, Mr. Editor, to have holes punched into the bones of your legs, and large needles thrust into them, to add to your strength? You couldn't stand that, I know. Rotten, indeed! Why, when I saw them with great crowbars, and great heavy mallets and long chisels, and heard great heavy sledge hammers, with their cutting and knocking into my brother, N.W., I said to myself, "Well, old fellow, if you can stand that you can stand anything." Ask any of the men what hard work it was (and they did sweat at it, I can tell you!) to cut a hole into him; it was like cutting into the crystals of the mineral Cornudum—and there was one person looking on at the "astounding work," I think he called it. Poor N.W., it was too much for him; and when they broke the bone of his leg his new boot couldn't hold him up. But when it came to my turn, when they began to cut me about, I very soon felt how it would be (knowing, as I did, what share of the tower and spire I had to bear; for, do you know, Mr. Editor, the old builders gave me the greatest weight to carry, owing to their plumb-bobs, or something else, not being right): well, I couldn't stand their hard knocks.

A statement from some practical man, wholly independent of the architect implicated, might be valuable. But Mr. GORDON HILLS' cannot be so considered. We and others have been accused of having made "cold-blooded" attacks on the restoring architect. We have simply placed him in the position of a captain in whose hands a ship has been lost. That simple fact is considered, however innocent of negligence he may have been, a ground of accusation, from which nothing but the verdict of a court-martial can free him. The spire of Chichester Cathedral had stood for five centuries. While it was under Mr. SLATER's hands it fell. We hope he can free himself from even the suspicion of inefficiency.

Our irascible contemporary, the *Saturday Review*, ever since its memorable rebuke to the *dii minores* of the press for their impertinent pretension to know what their betters were about, has been itself guilty of more than one sin of that description. Some weeks ago, we pointed out the cool manner in which it pretended to overlook Sir JOHN ROMILLY's conscience, and to discover there reservation, if not a positive intent to deceive; more lately it has been playing the same trick with no less reverend a person than the PRIMATE of ENGLAND. In an article on "Essays and Reviews," published a short time back, the *Saturday Review* attributed the authorship of the Episcopal protest to the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY. There could be no doubt of it; and anybody on reading the assertion would feel confident that our contemporary had good and solid grounds for the statement. "It appears on the face of the document," writes the S. R., "that the signatures were not appended collectively by the Bishops sitting in conclave, but procured individually by the ARCHBISHOP, whose work, in the main, we may fairly conclude the proceeding to have been." In his speech to the deputation which attended at Lambeth Palace the other day, the ARCHBISHOP expressly denied this statement, and pronounced it to be a pure fabrication. "He need hardly," he said, "deny what had been so strangely related in one of the weekly publications; and yet it was really so strange, that he could not help taking that opportunity of alluding to it. He was there alleged to have obtained the signatures of his brother Prelates to a formal and public declaration of his own. Now, with regard to that declaration, he wished then to state publicly that he could not claim the credit which it properly deserved, and which he was happy to see it had received; for he learnt from many letters which had come to him from different parts of the country, that the declaration on the part of the Episcopate had given much consolation to many an anxious mind; but it did so happen that he never saw that document until it was sent to him for the purpose of transmission. Owing to a domestic calamity, he had left the meeting, and two days afterwards he was not only

gratified but surprised at receiving it from his brethren with their signatures attached to it. It might be said of a person who moved in public life that it was unwise in him to take any notice of an anonymous publication in which he was attacked—that if a man's character could not defend itself it was of no use to say anything at all. But in the case he had mentioned there was a positive allegation, and no character was proof against falsehood, and he could not therefore refrain from taking that opportunity of stating facts which might otherwise never be publicly known." To this explicit declaration of the PRIMATE some explanation is certainly due from our contemporary.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS and his friends may justly congratulate themselves that their agitation has produced some reform in the financial affairs of the Royal Literary Fund. The old house in Great Russell-street has been given up, and the offices of the society have been moved to chambers in the Adelphi Terrace. The rent of the former was 190*l.* per annum, whilst that of the latter is 110*l.*, so that a clear saving of 80*l.* per annum to the funds of the society has been effected. This, after all, is but "bit by bit reform." Mr. DICKENS very pertinently asked what was the use of the large house, when only the secretary had to be accommodated and a room provided for the periodical meetings of the Committee and Council? At one time, it was suggested that the almost vacant mansion might be utilised, by converting it into a kind of Club-house or Institute for the accommodation of literary persons; but this was vigorously resisted by the Council, some of whom replied that those literary men who wanted a Club might go to the Athenæum in Pall Mall—advice which was by some held to be but bitterly humorous, seeing that there is a very general impression abroad that literary men are about the last of living mortals to gain admission into that Temple of Minerva. However, the Literary Fund has got rid of the big house, and has now got into big chambers, still too big perhaps (if the rent be any criterion) in the opinion of Mr. DICKENS. Certainly 110*l.* per annum seems a large rent for a society whose whole income is not more than two thousand pounds, and which only requires a secretary's room and a board-room. The balance-sheet for the year shows that a sum of 1320*l.* has been granted to fifty-one applicants for relief, and the cost of collecting and distributing this money has been within a few shillings of 500*l.*—in other words, thirty-seven and a half per cent upon the money spent for the purposes of the charity. Surely this is a little too much!

At the close of the proceedings, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES announced that the chair at the annual dinner, on the 15th of May, will this year be occupied by the DUC D'AUMALE. The legislative poet or poetic legislator eulogised his Highness for his royal descent, and congratulated the society on the prospect of being presided over by a "foreign royal personage." Mr. MILNES might have added that the DUC D'AUMALE has a higher title to the regard of literary men, as one of the most zealous book-collectors now in England, and as a most active and efficient member of the Philo-biblion Society.

Certain of our contemporaries have been making a terrible fuss about the application to the Court of Chancery for an injunction to restrain Messrs. DAY and SOXS and LOUIS KOSUTH from printing monetary notes for circulation in Hungary. It has been pretended that an unwarrantable stretch of judicial power has been exercised in granting the injunction, and that our Government has improperly interfered to befriend the EMPEROR of AUSTRIA and to persecute the exiled patriot. We need scarcely tell any well-informed person that this is pure nonsense. The grant of an injunction by our Court of Chancery upon *ex parte* statement is a mere matter of course, and any one may obtain it against anybody. The real question at issue is argued and decided upon the motion to raise the injunction, and the party who has wrongfully obtained the injunction is sufficiently punished by having to pay all the costs of the proceedings. As to the interference of our Government in the matter, if the supposition that Lord PALMERSTON would be likely to befriend the Austrian cause were not sufficiently absurd in itself, the very fact of an application to the Court of Chancery is a clear proof that our Government has refused to institute criminal proceedings. Some of our daily contemporaries, however, are far too much incensed against the Austrian dynasty (or, as they will call it, "the 'Ouse of 'Apsburg") to be very particular about the arguments they make use of.

We are happy to have afforded amusement to the *Athenæum*, even on such a black business as its persecution and misrepresentation of Mr. TURNBULL. Amusement is not unfrequently said to be allied to instruction, and there is no knowing how soon we may afford a little of the latter boon to our contemporary. "It is rather amusing," says the *Athenæum*, "to see a contemporary, who objects in a leader to our calling Mr. TURNBULL's labours historical, himself, on the very same day, in his review columns, praising them, not only as being historical, but historical in the very best sense." Passing by the unimportant inaccuracy of the statement that the "leader" and the review were in the same number (which they were not), we do not hesitate to adopt and repeat what our contemporary seeks to brand as a contradiction. Many books are "historical" that are not "histories." BLAIR's "Chronological Tables," for example. An historical book is that which appertains in any manner to the science of history, and which may or may not express opinions; but a history is a narrative of events, from which arguments are deduced and opinions drawn.



When, therefore, the *Athenæum* stated that Mr. TURNBULL had been engaged upon the History of Religion in England during the Reign of Mary, it intended people to understand that his work would enable him to give vent to his opinions upon that epoch of religious history—a statement which (as we have before pointed out) was entirely untrue and without foundation.

## SHAKESPEAREANA.

*Shakespeare's Puck and his Folklore, illustrated from the Superstitions of all Nations.* Vol. II. By WILLIAM BELL, Phil. Dr., &c. 12mo. Printed for the Author.

*Shakspeare: his Birthplace and its Neighbourhood.* By JOHN R. WISE. Fcp. 8vo. Smith, Elder, and Co.

*Shakspeare: a Critical Biography, and an Estimate of the Facts, Fancies, Forgeries, and Fabrications regarding the Life and Works which have appeared in Remote and Recent Literature.* By SAMUEL NEIL. Fcp. 8vo. Houlston and Wright.

*Proposed Emendations of the Text of Shakespeare's Plays.* By SWYNFEN JERVIS. 8vo. sewed. Longman and Co.

THIS BATCH OF SHAKESPEARIAN BOOKS, if it have nothing extraordinary, has much that is interesting, not only to the student of the immortal plays, but to the general admirer of our old literature. Dr. Bell's book is a second volume on an exhaustless subject, but one we are always glad to hear the Doctor upon, for he is not only a reader but a thinker for himself. He has devoted himself to his subject with an ardour and a success that make him an authority on Shakespeare's folklore; and his second volume is quite worthy of his first. He has traced the identity of Puck with Bacchus with a curious felicity of induction and illustration, and, strained and fantastic as the notion at first seems, we are converts to his theory. This second volume affords further proof of the Doctor's notion, and abounds with proofs of his intimate knowledge of German and Scandinavian antiquities and literature.

The most generally interesting portions of this work, however, perhaps, will be the conclusion of this second volume, wherein the Doctor brings forth much knowledge of the German drama in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, whereby he seeks to prove that Shakespeare himself visited Germany, and raised himself to wealth and eminence by taking part with the English company of actors, who certainly paid a most profitable visit to the courts of the German princes, towards the close of the sixteenth century. We cannot now enter into the inquiry whether Shakespeare did visit the Continent, nor can we take as conclusive any internal evidence from felicity of expression that he did so; for if this is acknowledged as a proof,

certainly Mr. Brown's theory that he visited Italy, and others that he lived in Scotland, must be admitted; and we think we might as well assert that he lived in the time of the Romans or the Britons, for all his descriptions and illustrations are instinct with such life-like touches, that they bear the impress of the strongest reality.

Such tricks hath strong imagination.

Dr. Bell, however, deserves to rank high amongst Shakespearian commentators.

The second book on our list, Mr. Wise's "Shakspeare: his Birthplace and Neighbourhood," is elegant in its exterior and artistic in its interior, having some very picturesque woodcuts of the scenery connected with the subject. It is not, however, its only merit that it contains twenty-five pretty illustrations, for its letterpress is a well-selected and ably-condensed account of all the interesting points connected with the great poet's birth and residence at Stratford. The most important chapter in the book is the estimate of Shakespeare's genius and character; and mighty as is the theme, the author has acquitted himself well, taking as his foundation point that his great characteristic was love—a boundless catholic love, tempered and instructed by a mighty intellect. The glossary of Warwickshire words (though not very copious), and the comments on the provincialisms of Shakespeare, are valuable additions to the verbal comments on the plays; and, altogether, we can recommend this pretty volume to all who have a Shakespeare shelf, or, above all, to those who are about to visit the Birthplace.

"Shakspeare: a Critical Biography," by Samuel Neil, is a close synopsis of the known facts of the dramatist's life, and arranged, as the author believes, for the first time in chronological order. Everything that has been written on Shakespeare since Rowe's *Life*, down to the recent discussions on forgeries and fabrications, has been examined by this diligent and logical author. It is, indeed, a complete compendium of information as to the great poet and his commentators and editors, and is a handbook with which every student of Shakespeare would do well to commence. One of its recommendations is its extraordinary cheapness. There may be some few portions of it with which we may not agree; but it is a little manual which will be of great service to those desirous of seeing in a well-arranged view all the main facts that relate to Shakespeare, his works, and his commentators.

The last book on our list is Mr. Swynfen Jervis's brochure, giving some hundred various readings of dark or corrupted passages in the plays. Many of the emendations are ingenious, and all are worth consideration; and their value is much enhanced by their not being overloaded with discussion. Mr. Jervis has evidently a true feeling for his author, and is a thoughtful and tasteful scholar.

## ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

## HISTORY.

*The History of England, from the Accession of James the Second.* By LORD MACAULAY. Volume V. Edited by his sister, Lady TREVELYAN. London: Longman and Co. 1861. pp. 398.

THIS VOLUME will renew sad recollections in the breasts of those many readers to whom the name of Lord Macaulay was a household word. It is indeed but a fragment of a fragment, gloriously chiselled, but yet wanting its due proportions. How suddenly the hand of death seized the great historian in the midst of his labours, may be seen from the incompleteness of his final task; the asterisks at the end of chapter twenty-five, and the loving but un-revised sketch of his darling hero William III., with which the volume concludes. So far as we have been able to judge, the present volume shows no falling off whatever in the powers of the writer. His wit is as keen, and his vivid antithesis in as full play, as ever. In language choice as it always was when it flowed from Lord Macaulay's pen, he gives us the history of William's reign, from the Peace of Ryswick, in December 1697, to that gloomy March morning four years afterwards, when the King resigned his earthly crown, and the lords in waiting peered inquiringly into the contents of the black silk riband which lay on the breast of their dead monarch, and which "contained a gold ring and a lock of the hair of Mary."

A cursory inspection of the present volume would have satisfied us, were the historian still living, that he had set himself an impossible task when he proposed to bring down his story to within the memory of living man. At least, to have done so he must have vastly curtailed the fair proportions of his historical creation, and to the head and shoulders of a giant have misfitted the trunk and legs of a dwarf. That the exquisitely symmetrical mind of Lord Macaulay could have conceived such a design for a moment, it is absurd to suppose. As long as his strength and faculties lasted he would have written on with the same care and honesty, shirking no painful inquiries, judging always for himself, and conveying the results of his judgment when formed in the same beautifully flowing and yet laboured language which delights all readers. We do not, then, complain that this final volume contains the events of but little more than four years. Those years were pregnant with domestic interest,

and Parliament was battling stoutly as to where the prerogatives of a constitutional King were to begin and end. Had these battles not been fought—and we confess we think much better of some of the anti-regal combatants than Lord Macaulay does—we might possibly this day have been contending for the same constitutional liberties as some of our Continental neighbours. We cannot, however, help deeply regretting that Lord Macaulay's life was not so far prolonged as to enable him to have completed the reign of Anne. How grandly he would have described the swiftly-recurring victories of Marlborough, and the troubles which the first act of King Louis on hearing of the death of his former rival brought upon France and himself. But, above all, how our great historian would have revelled in the reproduction of the society of the age misnamed Augustan! How skilfully would he have transferred the Addison and Swift of his brilliant essays into the soberer pages of his history! But this is now past wishing for; and we can only sigh to think that he who best of all men living could have reproduced for us the age rendered famous by so much genius is done with all earthly labour.

We must, however, for our readers' sake, call to mind that our present duty forbids us to indulge in fantastic imaginings as to what Lord Macaulay might have done had Providence thought fit to prolong his life; and that we have now to deal with what he has actually accomplished.

The fifth volume contains three chapters. The first of these comprises, *inter alia*, a graphic description of the controversy which arose touching standing armies after the peace of Ryswick; the Proceedings in Parliament on grants of Crown Lands; the Bill of pains and penalties against that dishonest intriguer Duncombe, and the dissension which thus arose between the two Houses. These may be called the more important items of constitutional history to be found in this chapter; while in general history we have an admirable sketch of the Czar Peter's visit to this country; the fire at Whitehall; the Duke of Portland's embassy to France, and that of the Count of Tallard to England; with a careful *résumé* of the state of Irish manufactures, and a description of the East Indian companies. In the second chapter the more salient topics are, the Darien scheme, in the description of which Lord Macaulay's genius finds full play; the Bill for disbanding the army, and the King's speech; the Spanish succession,

the story of which is told at considerable length; and the Commission on Irish forfeitures. In the third we have the trial of Spencer Cowper, narrated with an evident bias against the Quakers; the curious episode of Captain Kidd; the dispute between the two Houses of Parliament; the death of James and the recognition of the Pretender by Louis; the memorable General Election of 1701; and lastly the death of William himself.

The following is part of a sketch of Charles Lord Spencer (son of the famous, or rather infamous, Earl of Sunderland), a man whose unhonoured and unfortunate career would have supplied fit subject-matter in some forthcoming chapter to Lord Macaulay's pen, had he lived to continue his history.

His only son, Charles Lord Spencer, was just entering on public life. The precocious maturity of the young man's intellectual and moral character had excited hopes which were not destined to be realised. His knowledge of ancient literature, and his skill in imitating the styles of the masters of Roman eloquence, were applauded by veteran scholars. The sedateness of his deportment and the apparent regularity of his life delighted austere moralists. He was known indeed to have one expensive taste; but it was a taste of the most respectable kind. He loved books, and was bent on forming the most magnificent private library in England. While other heirs of noble houses were inspecting patterns of steinkirks and sword knots, dangling after actresses, or betting on fighting cocks, he was in pursuit of the Mentz editions of Tully's Offices, of the Parmesan Statius, and of the inestimable Virgil of Zarottus. It was natural that high expectations should be formed of the virtue and wisdom of a youth whose very luxury and prodigality had a grave and erudite air, and that even discerning men should be unable to detect the vices which were hidden under that show of premature sobriety.

We may remark that the arguments which Lord Macaulay brings forward on the side of those statesmen who advocated standing armies in William's time, apply admirably in the present day against those dreamers who think that our volunteers ought wholly or even partially to supply the place of regular troops:

Somers related an anecdote, well worthy to be remembered, which had been preserved by tradition in the noble house of De Vere. One of the most illustrious men of that house, a captain who had acquired much experience and much fame in the Netherlands, had, in the crisis of peril, been summoned back to England by Elizabeth, and rode with her through the endless ranks of shouting pikemen. She asked him what he thought of the army. "It is," he said, "a brave army." There was something in his tone or manner which showed that he meant more than his words expressed. The Queen insisted on his speaking out. "Madam," he said, "Your Grace's army is brave indeed. I have not in the world the name of a coward; and yet I am the greatest coward here. All these fine fellows are praying that the enemy may land, and that there may be a battle; and I, who know that enemy well, cannot think of such a battle without dismay." De Vere was doubtless in the right.

A parallel to the state of London in 1697 could have been found in that of Paris a year or two ago, when certain army bullies banded together to kill an unfortunate actor, who ventured to entertain a different opinion from them on military matters:

It was known all over the town that uncivil things had been said of the military profession in the House of Commons, and that Jack Howe, in particular, had, on this subject, given the rein to his wit and to his ill nature. Some rough and daring veterans, marked with the scars of Steinkirk and singled with the smoke of Namur, threatened vengeance for these insults. The writers and speakers who had taken the greatest liberties went in constant fear of being accosted by fierce-looking captains, and required to make an immediate choice between fighting and being caned. One gentleman, who had made himself conspicuous by the severity of his language, went about with pistols in his pockets. Howe, whose courage was not proportionate to his malignity and petulance, was so much frightened, that he retired into the country. The King, well aware that a single blow given, at that critical conjuncture, by a soldier to a member of Parliament might produce disastrous consequences, ordered the officers of the army to their quarters, and, by the vigorous exertion of his authority and influence, succeeded in preventing all outrage.

Lord Macaulay gives us a graphic description of the famous fire which burned down Whitehall Palace on the 4th of January 1698; and remarks that the loss of this spacious but mean and inelegant pile was but little regretted by Londoners at large, who "had been annoyed by the scoffing way in which foreigners spoke of the principal residence of our sovereigns, and often said that it was a pity that the great fire had not spared the old portico of St. Paul's and the stately arcades of Gresham's Bourse, and taken in exchange that ugly old labyrinth of dingy brick and plastered timber." We fear that foreigners of the present day do not speak much more respectfully of the architectural beauties "of the principal residence of our sovereigns."

The Czar Peter is thus sketched:

Such was the prince whom the populace of London now crowded to behold. His stately form, his intellectual forehead, his piercing black eyes, his Tartar nose and mouth, his gracious smile, his frown black with all the stormy rage and hate of a barbarian tyrant, and above all a strange nervous convulsion which sometimes transformed his countenance, during a few moments, into an object on which it was impossible to look without terror, the immense quantities of meat which he devoured, the pints of brandy which he swallowed, and which, it was said, he had carefully distilled with his own hands, the fool who jabbered at his feet, the monkey which grinned at the back of his chair, were, during some weeks, popular topics of conversation. He meanwhile shunned the public gaze with a haughty shyness which inflamed curiosity. He went to a play; but, as soon as he perceived that pit, boxes and galleries were staring, not at the stage, but at him, he retired to a back bench where he was screened from observation by his attendants. He was desirous to see a sitting of the House of Lords; but, as he was determined not to be seen, he was forced to climb up to the leads, and to peep through a small window. He heard with great interest the royal assent given to a bill for raising fifteen hundred thousand pounds by land tax, and learned with amazement that this sum, though larger by one half than the whole revenue which he could wring from the population of the immense empire of which he was absolute master, was but a small part of what the Commons of England voluntarily granted every year to their constitutional King.

The famous author of "Sylva," John Evelyn, had the honour of entertaining his Russian Majesty at his house at Deptford. Lord Macaulay writes:

It was not in the character of tenant that the Czar was likely to gain the good word of civilised men. With all the high qualities which were peculiar to himself, he had all the filthy habits which were then common among his countrymen. To the end of his life, while disciplining armies, founding schools, framing codes, organising tribunals, building cities in deserts, joining distant seas by artificial rivers, he lived in his palace like a hog in a sty; and, when he was entertained by other sovereigns, never failed to leave on their tapestried walls and velvet state beds unequivocal proof that a savage had been there. Evelyn's house was left in such a state that the Treasury quieted his complaints with a considerable sum of money.

The embassy of Portland to Versailles is well described, and the fact explained how "he, who here [in England] was called greedy, niggardly, dull, brutal, whom one English nobleman had described as a block of wood, and another as just capable of carrying a message right, was in the brilliant circles of France considered as a model of grace, of dignity, and of munificence—as a dexterous negotiator and a finished gentleman."

That moody crétin, Charles II. of Spain, supplies the historian with subject-matter for several of his most brilliant pages. We subjoin the opening portion of this sketch, which is far too long for extraction in its entirety:

The Prince on whom so much depended was the most miserable of human beings. In old times he would have been exposed as soon as he came into the world; and to expose him would have been a kindness. From his birth a blight was on his body and on his mind. With difficulty his almost imperceptible spark of life had been screened and fanned into a dim and flickering flame. His childhood, except when he could be rocked and sung into sickly sleep, was one long piteous wail. Till he was ten years old his days were passed on the laps of women; and he was never once suffered to stand on his rickety legs. None of those tawny little urchins, clad in rags stolen from scarecrows, whom Murillo loved to paint begging or rolling in the sand, owed less to education than this despotic ruler of thirty millions of subjects. The most important events in the history of his own kingdom, the very names of provinces and cities which were among his most valuable possessions, were unknown to him. It may well be doubted whether he was aware that Sicily was an island, that Christopher Columbus had discovered America, or that the English were not Mahometans. In his youth, however, though too imbecile for study or for business, he was not incapable of being amused. He shot, hawked, and hunted. He enjoyed with the delight of a true Spaniard two delightful spectacles, a horse with its bowels gored out, and a Jew writhing in the fire. The time came when the mightiest of instincts ordinarily awakens from its repose. It was hoped that the young King would not prove invincible to female attractions, and that he would leave a Prince of Asturias to succeed him. A consort was found for him in the royal family of France; and her beauty and grace gave him a languid pleasure. He liked to adorn her with jewels, to see her dance, and to tell her what sport he had had with his dogs and his falcons. But it was soon whispered that she was a wife only in name.

Lord Macaulay insists that William's threat of throwing up the government of England and retiring to Holland were not mere *bruta fulmina*, but proceeded from the deliberate determination of a really aggrieved sovereign. In after days George III. was never weary of threatening to quit England for ever, and make Hanover his home. William really appears at one time to have seriously contemplated abdicating in favour of the Princess of Denmark.

In his history in general Lord Macaulay, we think, deals much too lightly with the moral delinquencies of William; as, for instance, the coarse brutality of his amours with the ladies of the court almost in the presence of the Queen. We give now a special case from this volume, where the historian deals far too tenderly with his model hero. The facts of the case, stripped of Lord Macaulay's gorgeously apologetical language, are simply these. The King had married one of his many cast-off mistresses, Elizabeth Villiers, to an officer named George Hamilton. Furthermore, William, "well-pleased with the marriage," had made this person a peer of Scotland by the title of the Earl of Orkney. Not content with this, the King bestowed an immense grant of the land forfeited in Ireland by the adherents of King James on the Countess; and Lord Macaulay asks us to say that the discovery of this abominable malversation ought to have excited little or no indignation in the breasts of the English people. We are told, indeed, of the "fascinating conversation" of Elizabeth Villiers, and informed that Hamilton "probably held the courtier-like doctrine that a lady is not dishonoured by having been the paramour of the King." But let us give the rest of the story in the writer's own words:

Assuredly William would not have raised his character by abandoning to poverty a woman whom he had loved, though with a criminal love. He was undoubtedly bound, as a man of humanity and honour, to provide liberally for her; but he should have provided for her rather by saving from his civil list than by alienating his hereditary revenue. The four malecontent commissioners rejoiced with spiteful joy over this discovery. It was in vain that the other three represented that the grant to Lady Orkney was one with which they had nothing to do, and that if they went out of their way to hold it up to obloquy, they might be justly said to fly in the King's face. "To fly in the King's face!" said one of the majority; "our business is to fly in the King's face. We were sent here to fly in the King's face." With this patriotic object a paragraph about Lady Orkney's grant was added to the report, a paragraph, too, in which the value of that grant was so monstrously exaggerated that William appeared to have surpassed the profligate extravagance of his uncle Charles. The estate bestowed on the Countess was valued at twenty-four thousand pounds a year. The truth seems to be, that the income which she derived from the royal bounty, after making allowance for incumbrances and for the rate of exchange, was about four thousand pounds.

The success of the report was complete. The nation and its representatives hated taxes, hated foreign favourites, and hated Irish Papists; and here was a document which held out the hope that England might, at the expense of



foreign courtiers and of Popish Celts, be relieved from a great load of taxes. Many, both within and without the walls of Parliament, gave entire faith to the estimate which the commissioners had formed by a wild guess, in the absence of trustworthy information.

The House of Commons, thoroughly agreeing with the "malecontent commissioners," determined to annul all the King's Irish grants; and the Countess of Orkney was, we are happy to say, if paid at all for her past services, paid from the King's private purse.

We give the closing paragraph of the historian's description of the general election of 1701:

There was one district to which the eyes of hundreds of thousands were turned with anxious interest, Gloucestershire. Would the patriotic and high spirited gentry and yeomanry of that great county again confide their dearest interests to the Impudent Scandal of parliaments, the renegade, the slanderer, the mountebank, who had been, during thirteen years, railing at his betters of every party with a spite restrained by nothing but the craven fear of corporal chastisement, and who had in the last Parliament made himself conspicuous by the abject court which he had paid to Lewis and by the impertinence with which he had spoken of William. The Gloucestershire election became a national affair. Portmanteaus full of pamphlets and broadsides were sent down from London. Every freeholder in the country had several tracts left at his door. In every market place, on the market day, papers about the brazen forehead, the viperous tongue, and the white liver of Jack Howe, the French King's buffoon, flew about like flakes in a snow storm. Clowns from the Cotswold Hills and the forest of Dean, who had votes, but who did not know their letters, were invited to hear these satires read, and were asked whether they were prepared to endure the two great evils which were then considered by the common people of England as the inseparable concomitants of despotism, to wear wooden shoes, and to live on frogs. The dissenting preachers and the clothiers were peculiarly zealous. For Howe was considered as the enemy both of conventicles and of factories. Outvoters were brought up to Gloucester in extraordinary numbers. In the city of London the traders who frequented Blackwell Hall, then the great emporium for woollen goods, canvassed actively on the Whig side.

The decease of James II. is told in a few lines; and death overtook the writer himself before he had elaborated the picture of his hero's deathbed. The dying scene of King William belongs, as we said before, to an unreviewed fragment; and for those readers who have a fancy to see Lord Macaulay's historical Muse in deshabille, we give the subjoined extract:

He was under no illusion as to his danger. "I am fast drawing," he said, "to my end." His end was worthy of his life. His intellect was not for a moment clouded. His fortitude was the more admirable because he was not willing to die. He had very lately said to one of those whom he most loved: "You know that I never feared death; there have been times when I should have wished it; but, now that this great new prospect is opening before me, I do wish to stay here a little longer." Yet no weakness, no querulousness, disgraced the noble close of that noble career. To the physicians the King returned his thanks graciously and gently. "I know that you have done all that skill and learning could do for me: but the case is beyond your art; and I submit." From the words which escaped him he seemed to be frequently engaged in mental prayer. Burnet and Tenison remained many hours in the sick room. He professed to them his firm belief in the truth of the Christian religion, and received the sacrament from their hands with great seriousness. The antechambers were crowded all night with lords and privy councillors. He ordered several of them to be called in, and exerted himself to take leave of them with a few kind and cheerful words. Among the English who were admitted to his bedside were Devonshire and Ormond. But there were in the crowd those who felt as no Englishman could feel, friends of his youth who had been true to him, and to whom he had been true, through all vicissitudes of fortune; who had served him with unalterable fidelity when his Secretaries of State, his Treasury and his Admiralty had betrayed him; who had never on any field of battle, or in an atmosphere tainted with loathsome and deadly disease, shrunk from placing their own lives in jeopardy to save his, and whose truth he had at the cost of his own popularity rewarded with bounteous munificence. He strained his feeble voice to thank Auverquerque for the affectionate and loyal services of thirty years. To Albemarle he gave the keys of his closet, and of his private drawers. "You know," he said, "what to do with them." By this time he could scarcely breathe. "Can this," he said to the physicians, "last long?" He was told that the end was approaching. He swallowed a cordial, and asked for Bentinck. Those were his last articulate words. Bentinck instantly came to the bedside, bent down, and placed his ear close to the King's mouth. The lips of the dying man moved; but nothing could be heard. The King took the hand of his earliest friend and pressed it tenderly to his heart. In that moment, no doubt, all that had cast a slight passing cloud over their long and pure friendship was forgotten. It was now between seven and eight in the morning. He closed his eyes, and gasped for breath. The Bishops knelt down and read the commendatory prayer. When it ended William was no more. When his remains were laid out, it was found that he wore next his skin a small piece of black silk riband. The lords in waiting ordered it to be taken off. It contained a gold ring and a lock of the hair of Mary.

And so closes one of the noblest fragments of history—a veritable *utrumque in se habet*—which the genius of man has ever created.

### BIOGRAPHY.

*The Greatest of all the Plantagenets.* London: Bentley. 8vo. 1861.

WE OPENED THIS BOOK with somewhat high expectations. Indeed, we know of no English worthy whose biography ought to be more interesting and instructive than that of Edward the First. We anticipated the gratification of being introduced to England as it existed in the thirteenth century—of obtaining a glimpse of life as it then appeared in town and hamlet, in castle and abbey—of having the royal hero portrayed as he lived and moved in the various stages of his long and eventful career: playing at ball with his younger brother at Westminster; spurring his pony in mimic tilt against the wooden figure of a Saracen in the court-yard at Windsor; riding about the chase of Eltham with hawk on his wrist, and hounds running at his horse's feet; haunting tournaments on the Continent; going to Burgos to receive his bride, and take knighthood from Alphonso the

Wise; returning to England to fight against Simon de Montfort for the crown, to which he was heir; charging at Lewes with little of that discretion which is the better part of valour; musing sadly, but with profit, in his prison at Dover; making his romantic escape from Hereford, and rallying to his standard that army, at the head of which he overthrew the baronial oligarchy at Evesham, and tamed the fierce democracy of London; faring forth to the Holy Land to fight for the cross, driving back Bibars Bendoedar, the great Mameluke Sultan; returning from perilous adventures in the East and hair-breath escapes on the Continent, to redeem England from anarchy and confusion; to render the inhabitants more prosperous than ever they had been before; to popularise his dynasty and his race; to induce the men of the forest—the successors of Robin Hood—to draw their bows only against the enemies of their country; to teach the English nation the art of self-government; to win for himself, by his admirable laws, the title of the English Justinian; to subdue Scotland, in spite of the King of France and the Pope of Rome; and to die at Burgh on the Sands, full of years and honours, lamented by the people to whom he had given peace and prosperity, for whom he had won fame and influence.

We confess we have been much disappointed. Nevertheless, we believe the book to be of some slight use, as raising discussion on those points in regard to which Edward has been so much maligned. It is quite true, as the author says in his preface, that the character of the great King has been much misrepresented; and he is correct, in part at least, in attributing the injustice to the influence of Scottish historians.

For three hundred years "the greatest of all the Plantagenets" had been held by most Englishmen in the utmost veneration. By Hemingford, in 1320, he was described as "the most excellent, wise, and sagacious King." By Froissart, in 1400, as "the good King Edward." By Fabian, in 1494, as "slow to all manner of strife, discreet, and wise; in arms a giant." By John Foxe, in 1563, as "valiant and courageous, pious and gentle." By Holinshed, in 1557, as "wise and virtuous, gentle and courteous;" and by Prynne, in 1680, as the "most illustrious"—"our glorious King Edward." Yet, by modern historians, such as Hume and Henry, Mackintosh, Scott, and others, a very different portraiture is given. In their pages, Edward is represented as ambitious, unscrupulous, artful, and vindictive. . . . The reason of this altered tone, and the unsound basis of these later and less favourable representations, are both easily discoverable. For more than three hundred years our historians were Englishmen; while, during the last century, the majority of those who have dealt with the subject have been of Scottish birth.

It is right, certainly, that the memory of so great an Englishman as the first Edward should be vindicated from the calumnies of hostile historians, and that Englishmen of the nineteenth century should understand the character of a warrior-statesman to whom they are under obligations so essential. His legislation, as celebrated by Blackstone, was of immense importance: in his reign were framed the statutes of Westminster, of Gloucester, and of Mortmain, which are monuments of political wisdom; in his reign were finally settled some of our most valuable legal customs, conspicuous among which was trial by jury in nearly its present form; in his reign, also, the right of granting taxes was for the first time openly conceded to Parliament, and the justice of the nation being allowed to govern itself boldly and patriotically proclaimed.

Many of our modern historians show a disposition to represent the very existence of the House of Commons as having arisen from the necessities of the Crown. But this is one of those fictions with which the history of this reign is so commonly encumbered. It was in the very morning of Edward's power and popularity, and when his course was entirely in his own choice, that he unhesitatingly enunciated the same principle which, in all his after life, he steadily maintained—that "what concerns all should be by all approved, and that common dangers should be met by remedies provided in common." The structure and machinery, indeed, of the House of Commons received enlargements and improvements from time to time; but the principle upon which it rests came forth complete from the noble and fearless mind of the King.

We cannot say that the author has thrown any new light on Edward's quarrel with the Scots. We observe, however, that in his undisguised antipathy to those who inhabited North Britain in the thirteenth century he has been somewhat indiscriminate, including in his censure not only the men who thwarted Edward's policy, but also those who supported him loyally throughout the struggle, and gave the most unquestionable proofs of their loyalty. A remarkable instance of this occurs when he is describing Edward's position just before the famous Battle of Falkirk, when the English army was in the utmost peril, and exposed to the hazard of being attacked by surprise and destroyed.

At this critical moment the dislike of the Scottish nobles to Wallace saved the English army from the impending failure. Two Scottish lords, the Earl of Dunbar and the Earl of Angus, while they shrank from personally appearing in the matter, sent intelligence to Edward by a page, that the Scottish army was encamped in the Forest of Falkirk.

Most of our readers, we believe, who have taken any interest in, and given any attention to, the history of the War of Independence in Scotland, will, up to this time, have been under the impression that Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, and Gilbert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, one a Saxon, the other a Norman, were strong allies of Edward, and great sufferers in the cause for which their families in the end risked and lost all, and, therefore, will feel surprised that they should have shrunk personally from giving intelligence to the English King. Being informed, however, by the author of the work before us that "there is no law of more universal application than that which prefers the evidence of a contemporary to that of a person writing long after the events recorded," we took the liberty of appealing from his pages to

those of Mr. Hans Hamilton's admirable edition of Hemingford, and found a somewhat different account of the affair in the following words: "Duo comites, Patricius scilicet, et de Anegos, die proxima ante festum Mariæ Magdalene summo diluculo ad episcopum Dunelmensem venientes, et cum eis episcopus statim ad regem, statuerunt puerum exploratorem coram rege qui diceret," &c.

We fear that throughout the book the errors of this kind are rather multitudinous; and we must say that some of the omissions are glaring. Indeed, we find no allusion to the attempt of Henry III. to place his second son on the throne of Sicily; to the death of Robert Burnell, Edward's great minister; to the victory of the Flemings over the French at Courtras; or to the death of Pope Boniface VIII.; though these were all events which exercised an important influence on Edward's career and his policy: and we find no mention of the Grandisons, Joinvilles, and other diplomatists, who served the King of England so faithfully and so well in his transactions with Continental powers.

We must say, in conclusion, that we cannot accept the work before us as a satisfactory account either of the life or reign of the conqueror of Evesham and Falkirk. It gives no idea whatever of the man as he appeared to his contemporaries on Evesham field or in Westminster Hall, and is not written in such a style as to attract the reading public to that period of history which is associated with the hero's name. Indeed, it is wonderful that so dry and uninteresting a book should, by any possibility, be written on such a subject. We do not hesitate to say, after deliberate consideration, that a historical sketch of Edward might, without the slightest sacrifice of historical truth, have been made almost as interesting as "Ivanhoe." The author, on the contrary, has contrived to make everything relating to Edward's life so dull and heavy that, with all our interest in this subject, we have had no small difficulty in wading through his four hundred and twenty pages. We can only hope, for his own sake, under the circumstances, that the work, after having served the purpose of calling public attention to the subject, will pass quickly into oblivion, and that he will, in this way, be spared the painful reflection of having not only made a very bad book, but of having spoiled a very good subject.

*Reminiscences of a Scottish Gentleman, commencing in 1787.* By PHILO SCOTUS. London: Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co. 1861. pp. 362.

THE WRITER seems to have had some hazy notion in his head when he commenced these reminiscences of shrouding his personality under the pseudonym of Philo Scotus. As, however, he tells us the names of his grandfather and grandmother, uncle, and aunt, wife, &c., he cannot very easily conceal his own, which we hope he will not be angry with us for saying is Ainslie. The book is chiefly remarkable for a want of literary art, which testifies that the author is a novice in the book-making trade. Though many of the expressions to be found in these pages are not in the best possible taste (such, for instance, as that in the fourth line in the first page, that "the bells of St. Andrew's Church charivari'd my entrance on the great stage of life"), there is a freshness and an *insouciance* about them infinitely preferable to the more workmanlike narrative of the hackneyed book-maker. Philo Scotus has not yet learned to tell a good story in the fewest possible words; for scattered throughout the length and breadth there are some few tolerable stories, in about the same proportion as the plums in a workhouse pudding.

Philo Scotus's grandmother seems to have been a lady of a decidedly practical turn of mind. Her husband, Lord Gray, has determined to join Prince Charlie, who has just come from over the water; and the lady is equally determined that her husband shall stay at home:

In the evening Lord Gray wished to bathe his feet, as he felt symptoms of a cold from having got very wet in riding to Dundee; he therefore gave orders to his valet to that effect. It was then my grandmother showed her strength of mind and farsightedness. She informed the servant that she would herself attend to his Lordship; accordingly, when he retired to his dressing-room she accompanied him, having previously desired the valet to place hot water at the door of the room. When all was prepared, and Lord Gray had placed his feet in the foot-tub, her Ladyship brought in the almost boiling water, and poured the whole contents of the pitcher in one avalanche upon his legs and feet. A tremendous yell proved that her end was gained; the limbs were severely scalded, assistance was obtained, the sufferer was placed in bed, and the surgeon sent for, who, after administering palliatives to soothe the pain, gave positive orders that his Lordship was to remain in bed until all symptoms of inflammation were reduced.

Scalded feet being ill adapted to boots and stirrups, the intending rebel of course stayed at home.

The following story is an excellent illustration of the adage that "Time and tide wait for no man":

There were two ships bound to Barbadoes similarly at anchor at the magazines, and quite ready for sea, waiting for a fair wind. One commanded by an unmarried, dashing, dare-devil sailor; the other by a steady, cautious, and excellent seaman, but a married man. The former slept on board his ship, the latter at his home in Liverpool, depending, if a change of wind occurred, to be called up by the coxswain of his boat's crew. Unfortunately, the coxswain, though he had no wife to love, loved a glass of grog too well: the consequence was, he slept in (as the sailors say), and when he awoke, and hurried to muster the boat's crew, it was dead low-water, and the boat lay high and dry on the beach. The captain, on at length reaching his ship, was, as may be well believed, furious, particularly when he discovered the other ship had taken immediate advantage of the slight slant of easterly wind at the height of the tide, which had enabled her to get through the narrow channel between the sandbanks of Hoylake and the Leasoes on the main, and get away to sea, whilst the tide having turned, and low water intervened, and the wind having returned to its old quarter north-west, rendered the moving of the other ship from her anchors utterly impossible; but misfortune did not cease here, for the wind continued in the same quarter without any change for the long period of eight weeks, so there, at her anchorings, hung the unfortunate detained vessel, whilst her former consort, who had got to sea and made a quick passage, had reached

Barbadoes, discharged her outward cargo, taken in her fresh cargo, and returned and found the unlucky victim of his coxswain's love of grog positively still at anchor, waiting for a fair wind. Now these are facts, and not the mere "spinning a yarn," and may be attested by some resident as old as I am in Liverpool.

### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

*Anahuac; or, Mexico and the Mexicans, Ancient and Modern.* By EDWARD B. TYLOR. London: Longmans. pp. 344.

IT IS SOME TIME since we had a good book about Mexico, and Mr. Tylor's, though by no means perfection, serves very well to brush up our recollections, and perhaps also give us some new ideas about that very interesting country. Mexico certainly is interesting in many respects. There is the mystery of its ancient civilisation, and the strange history of that singular race, the Aztecs; then comes the romance of its conquest by Cortez; the extraordinary domination which the Roman Catholic priesthood has acquired, and still holds there; the peculiar and not very admirable mixture of races which now inhabit it; and last, but by no means least, its varied climate and natural features.

Mr. Tylor had been travelling in the United States in the year 1856, when it suddenly struck him and a certain Mr. Christy (whom he met accidentally in an omnibus at Havana), that they would like to have a trip to Mexico. Between the conception of the idea and its execution much time does not appear to have been lost. They at once took the steamer at Batabano, where a curious incident occurred, which served to give them a notion of at least one peculiarity about married life in Cuba:

If you are a married man resident in Cuba, you cannot get a passport to go to the next town without your wife's permission in writing. Now it so happened that a respectable brazier, who lived at Santiago de Cuba, wanted to go to Trinidad. His wife would not consent; so he either got her signature by stratagem, or, what is more likely, gave somebody something to get him a passport under false pretences.

At any rate, he was safe on board the steamer, when a middle-aged female, well-dressed, but evidently arrayed in haste, and with a face crimson with hard running, came panting down to the steamer, and rushed on board. Seizing upon the captain, she pointed out her husband, who had taken refuge behind the other passengers at a respectful distance; she declared that she had never consented to his going away, and demanded that his body should be instantly delivered up to her. The husband was appealed to, but preferred staying where he was. The captain produced the passport, perfectly *en règle*, and the lady made a rush at the document, which was torn in half in the scuffle. All other means failing, she made a sudden dash at her husband, probably intending to carry him off by main force. He ran for his life, and there was a steep chase round the deck, among benches, bales, and coils of rope; while the passengers and the crew cheered first one and then the other, till they could not speak for laughing. The husband was all but caught once; but a benevolent passenger kicked a camp-stool in the lady's way, and he got a fresh start, which he utilised by climbing up the ladder to the paddle-box. His wife tried to follow him, but the shouts of laughter which the black men raised at seeing her performances were too much for her, and she came down again. Here the captain interposed, and put her ashore, where she stood like Black-eyed Susan till the vessel was far from the wharf, not waving her lily hand, however, but shaking her clenched fist in the direction of the fugitive.

Cuba must certainly be a paradise for wives.

They landed at Vera Cruz, and, wisely spending very little time in that capital of the yellow fever, were soon on their way to the healthier highlands of Mexico. For a traveller to take a day's journey in Mexico without being waylaid is evidently a rarity. As they left the hotel the landlord bowed and hoped that they would meet with no "novelty" on the road—a strange euphemism (on the *lucus a non* principle, we presume) for robbers.

We met with no "novelty," though, when we looked out of the window in the early dawn and spied three men with muskets, following us at a short distance, we thought our time had come, and watches and valuables were plunged into boots and under seats, and through slits into the padding of the diligence; but the three men came no nearer, and we supposed them to be an escort of soldiers. When it was light the difficulty was to recover the valuables—no easy matter, so securely had they been hidden.

We heard afterwards of a little peculiarity which distinguished the robbers of Huamantla. It seems that no less a personage than the parish priest was accustomed to lead his parishioners into action, like the Cornish parson in old times when a ship went ashore on the coast. What has become of his reverence since, I do not know. He is very likely still in his parish, carrying on his double profession, unless somebody has shot him. I wonder whether it is sacrilege to shoot a priest who is also a highwayman, as it used to be to kill a bishop on the field of battle.

All who have read about Mexico must be aware of those national institutions, *tortillas* and *pulque*. Mr. Tylor gives a graphic account of them:

It was at the inn where we stopped to breakfast that we made our first acquaintance with the great Mexican institutions—*tortillas* and *pulque*. The *pulque* was being brewed on a large scale in an adjoining building. The vats were made of cow-skins (with the hair inside), supported by a frame of sticks; and in them was *pulque* in every stage, beginning with the sweet aguamiel—honey-water—the fresh juice of the aloe, and then the same in different degrees of fermentation till we come to the *madre pulque*, the mother *pulque*, a little of which is used like yeast, to start the fermentation, and which has a combined odour of gas-works and drains. *Pulque*, as you drink it, looks like milk and water, and has a mild smell and taste of rotten eggs. *Tortillas* are like oat-cakes, but made of Indian corn meal, not crisp, but soft and leathery. We thought both dreadfully nasty for a day or two; then we could just endure them; then we came to like them; and before we left the country we wondered how we should do without them.

Use is said to be second nature; yet we fancy that we should require a great deal of it to make us like a beverage that had ever so mild a flavour of rotten eggs. We remember, however, a young lady who, after eating an egg in a grave meditative manner, exclaimed,



"Well, I don't think that egg would have kept another day." Possibly she would have liked pulque. Another national institution is the lazo. Mr. Tylor describe a mode of applying this which is called "colear."

This is quite peculiar to Mexico, and is done on this wise. The colector rides after the bull, who has an idea that something is going to happen, and gallops off as fast as he can go, throwing out his hind legs in his awkward bullish fashion. Now, suppose you are the colector, sitting in your peaked Mexican saddle, that rises behind and before, and keeps you in your seat without an effort on your part. You gallop after the bull, and when you come up with him you pull as hard as you can to keep your horse back; for, if he is used to the sport, as almost all Mexican horses are, he is wild to get past, not noticing that his rider has got no hold of the toro. Well, you are just behind the bull, a little to the left of him, and out of the way of his hind legs, which will trip your horse up if you don't take care; you take your right foot out of the stirrup, catch hold of the end of the bull's tail (which is very long), throw your leg over it, and so twist the end of the tail round your leg below the knee. You have either got the bridle between your teeth or have let it go altogether, and with your left hand you give your horse a crack with the whip; he goes forward with a bound, and the bull, losing his balance by the sudden jerk behind, rolls over on the ground, and gets up, looking very uncomfortable. The faster the bull gallops, the easier it is to throw him over; and two boys of twelve or fourteen years of age colearn a couple of young bulls in the arena, in great style, pitching them over in all directions. The farmers and landed proprietors are immensely fond of both these sports, which the bulls—by the way—seem to dislike most thoroughly; but this exhibition in the bull-ring was better than what one generally sees, and the leperos were loud in their expressions of delight.

There are some particulars about silver mining in Mexico, and also about antiquarian relics of the ancient inhabitants. Mr. Tylor appears, however, to know little or nothing of the discoveries in that direction which have been already made. His original observations are, however, interesting enough; and there are some curious drawings of ancient obsidian implements and weapons, which will be curiously examined by the archaeologist. He points out also how that many of the Aztec names still lurk about, hidden under strange Spanish corruptions. Who, for example, would expect to find such a word as *Tequatlanoqueh*, "Rocky Hill," in the well-known name Guadalupe, or *Quanhazatlan* in Guadalupe? Though he places no great faith in the testimony of the Spanish writers on the Conquest, Mr. Tylor appears to have been greatly struck with the abundance of relics of Old Mexico which he found everywhere:

In the ploughed fields in the neighbourhood we made repeated trials whether it was possible to stand still in any spot where there was no relic of old Mexico within our reach; but this we could not do. Everywhere the ground was full of unglazed pottery and obsidian; and we even found arrows and clay figures that were good enough for a museum. When we left England, we both doubted the accounts of the historians of the Conquest, believing that they had exaggerated the numbers of the population and the size of the cities, from a natural desire to make the most of their victories, and to write as wonderful a history as they could, as historians are prone to do. But our examination of Mexican remains soon induced us to withdraw this accusation, and even made us inclined to blame the chroniclers for having had no eyes for the wonderful things that surrounded them.

I do not mean by this that we felt inclined to swallow the monstrous exaggerations of Solis and Gomara and other Spanish chroniclers, who seemed to think that it was as easy to say a thousand as a hundred, and that it sounded much better. But when this class of writers are set aside, and the more valuable authorities severely criticised, it does not seem to us that the history thus extracted from these sources is much less reliable than European history of the same period. There is, perhaps, no better way of expressing this opinion than to say that what we saw of Mexico tended generally to confirm Prescott's History of the Conquest, and but seldom to make his statements appear to us improbable.

The book is full of graphic pictures of life among the modern Mexicans. The men appear to be a lazy dishonest race. When they are not lazing something, gambling, or smoking cigarettes, they are generally stealing. Mr. Tylor visited the gaols, and made the shrewd remark that, whereas in England and other countries the rogues and gaol-birds have a different look from the rest of the community, in Mexico there appears to be no difference. The women appear to do most of the work, which mainly consists in grinding corn and making *tortillas*. Some of the practices of these people are very curious. An English Jehu would be hard put to it before he would think of using a bag of pebbles to drive his horses with.

At San Juan de Dios Mr. Christy climbed to the top of the diligence, behind the conductor, who sat with a large black leather bag full of stones on the foot-board before him. Whenever one of the nine mules showed a disposition to shirk his work, a heavy stone came flying at him, always hitting him in a tender place, for long practice had made the conductor almost as good a shot as the goat-herds in the mountains, who are said to be able to hit their goats on whichever horn they please, and so to steer them straight when they seem inclined to stray. But our conductor simply threw the stones, whereas the goat-herd uses the aloë-fibre honda, or sling, that one sees hanging by dozens in the Mexican shops.

The monks in Mexico appear to have quite 'as jolly a time of it as even the song gives to our own "Monks of Old."

Our young monk asked permission of his superior to take us out for a walk, and we went down together to the convent-mill. There we saw the mill, which was primitive, and the miller, who was burly; and also something much more worth seeing, at least to our young acquaintance, who tucked up his skirts and ran briskly up a ladder into the upper regions, calling to us to follow him. A door led from the granary into the miller's house, and the miller's daughter happened, of course entirely by chance, to be coming through that way. A very pretty girl she was too, and I never in my life saw anything more intensely comic than the looks of intelligence that passed between her and the young friar when he presented us. It was decidedly contrary to good monastic discipline it is true, and we ought to have been shocked, but it was so intolerably laughable that my companion bolted into the granary to examine the wheat, and I took refuge in a violent fit of coughing. Our nerves had been already rudely shaken by the King of the Cannibal Islands, and this little scene of convent life fairly finished us.

We asked our young friend what his day's work consisted of, and how he

liked convent life. He yawned, and intimated that it was very slow. We inquired whether the monks had not some parochial duties to perform, such as visiting the sick and the poor in their neighbourhood. He evidently wondered whether we were really ignorant, or whether we were "chaffing" him, and observed that that was no business of theirs; the curas of the villages did all that sort of thing. "Then, what have you to do?" we said. "Well," he said, "there are so many services every day, and high mass on Sundays and holidays; and besides that, there's—well, there isn't anything particular. It's rather a dull life. I myself should like uncommonly to go and travel and see the world, or go and fight somewhere." We were quite sorry for the young fellow when we shook hands with him at parting, and he left us to go back to his convent.

Mr. Tylor and his friend ascended the celebrated volcano Popocatepetl, a feat of which Diego Ordaz untruthfully bragged that he had performed it. The burning mountain only smokes a little now; and the Indians dig sulphur from the crater. The ascent seems to have been by no means a contemptible feat, and may be safely recommended to the Alpine Club. After visiting the highlands, not forgetting the pretty and interesting town Jalapa, whose medicinal crop has made its name world-famous, the travellers descended once more to Vera Cruz, where we must take leave of them.

The volume is furnished with a map and an abundance of engravings, both in wood and chromo-lithograph. It is an agreeable addition to the literature of travel.

*Letters from Abroad, from a Physician in Search of Health.* By WILLIAM BULLAR, M.D. (John Van Voorst. pp. 223.)—Why publish these letters? is the question that must first suggest itself to every intelligent reader after closing this volume. As letters to his father and his friends from a gentleman travelling for his pleasure or his health—a gentleman gifted apparently with no remarkable qualifications for travelling, a gentleman of seemingly not much knowledge (in spite of the M.D. after his name), and no intuitive powers of observation—they may be very well; but what interest the public can take in such commonplace confidences we are utterly at a loss to imagine. We have long ago made the discovery that it is quite possible for a man to be a Doctor of Medicine and no great wiseacre after all, and it is well known that many a gentleman may pass muster among his friends for an intelligent, well-informed person, and yet visit foreign countries without making any very sagacious or original observations upon men and manners. But why should Dr. Bullar thus go out of his way to proclaim to all the world that he is not a wiseacre, but is one of those travellers whose eyes are open and yet they see not? We have searched this volume in vain for one original thought, one astute remark upon places and peoples. We find, what we find in too many travellers' books, a thick incrustation of British prejudice, a fixed determination to believe in the supremacy of everything British; a disposition to compare everything foreign with something at home; a tendency to mix with English people abroad rather than with the natives of the country; and a habit of repeating fallacies which have been gathered by hearsay, and nursing prejudices which have been grounded on these fallacies. Thus, in a lecture on cleanliness, our travelling M.D. doubts (*à propos* of some dirty Roman Catholic priests) whether "a Christian can be a dirty man." "I believe (he continues) that a man may read biographies of certain people called saints until dirt becomes almost identified in his mind with virtue. But I mean one who has realised Christianity as a life. This must of necessity include refinement, and refinement excludes dirt. It includes also benevolence, and benevolence does not willingly stink under its neighbour's nose." This is the kind of stuff which Dr. Bullar, after writing it home to his friends, thinks fit to publish. In the same letter comes an anecdote which Dr. Bullar gives as illustrative of "Neapolitan public honesty:"

A neighbour at dinner, who joined us from Italy, told me a story illustrative of Neapolitan public honesty and good faith. An Englishman, who possessed about 90,000*l.*, went out to construct or to aid in the construction of a railway in Naples. He undertook this with every encouragement from the late King and Government, until he had spent about 80,000*l.* in the affair. They then gave him the cold shoulder, withdrew their recommendation of the scheme, and left him in the lurch without any means of redress.

This is evidence with a vengeance! Again, Dr. Bullar derives his opinion of the Pacha of Egypt from a dragonman. He is not much better off, however, when he founds his opinions upon his own personal experience, as witness his account of the Turkish Bath, as he took it at Cairo:

I have just been with a fellow-traveller to take a Turkish bath. You enter a large pillared room hung from its ceiling with towels and coloured garments. You mount a large divan, strip, and are wrapped in towels and turban, and then marched to the bath-room. This is a room about sixteen feet square, in the middle of which is a bath, about eight feet square, and full of very hot water. The floor, which is on a level with the top of the bath, is of a coarse kind of marble mosaic. The atmosphere is hot from the quantity of hot water in the bath and the closeness of the room, which allows of no escape of vapour. Two men, who look like demons of suspicious kind, then take you in hand; one took my companion, and one myself. They are naked except a cloth round the loins, skin dark brown, black beards, and long black hair growing from the back half of their heads, the scalp elsewhere being closely shorn. They are as skinny as sweating can make them. The room is dark from situation and scanty light, and darker from cloudy vapour, and your imagination can picture many ugly possibilities from such folk in such a place. They lay you down flat on your back on the marble, with only a towel between you and it and a rolled towel beneath your head. Then they throw small quantities of very hot water on you, and rub you softly with their hands. They next put on a glove of short horse-hair, and keep up a friction for about twenty minutes, rubbing you all over. It is this which brings off your scurf skin in small rolls, and in considerable quantity. Then you get into the hot bath, and wash as long as you like. After this you get out, and are soaped all over with very clean soap, and gently rubbed, get again into the hot bath for a wash, and are thence taken into another room. Here bowls of tepid water are thrown over you. This being finished, you are conducted into another room, are wrapped in dry linen cloths, turbaned, and covered by a coloured cloth, and then are conveyed to the first room, where a bed is made for you on the ground, close to an open window. Here you are kneaded, stretched, twisted, cracked in your knuckles and other joints, shampooed, and then finished off. After a few minutes of quiet, you dress, and walk off. It is a very refreshing process.

## POETRY.

*Poems, Sacred and Secular.* By the Rev. WILLIAM CROSWELL, D.D. Edited, with a Memoir, by A. CLEVELAND COXE. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. pp. 284.

*Home Ballads and Poems.* By JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER. Boston: Ticknor and Fields. London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. pp. 206.

*Poems.* By the Author of "The Patience of Hope." Edinburgh: Alex. Strahan and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. pp. 315.

*Sibyl; and other Poems.* By JOHN LYTLETON. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 147.

*Fragments in Verse.* By R. H. London: Basil Montagu Pickering. pp. 135.

*Avalande: Fyttes and Fancys.* By ANDREW M'EWEN. London: C. H. Clarke. pp. 190.

*Lyrics and Idylls.* By GERDA FAX. London: Bell and Daldy. pp. 136.

*Stanzas.* By ARCHIBALD YORK. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 66.

*Menana: a Romance of the Red Indians.* By T. W. KELLY. London: Printed and published by the Author, Beaumont-street, Portland-place. pp. 198.

*In Memoriam: a Poem.* London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 361.

*The Pleasures of Freedom: a Poem.* By EMMA BLYTON. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. pp. 53.

THE REV. DR. CROSWELL, the title of whose elegant little volume of poems stands at the head of the above list, seems to have made for himself some reputation in America. He was a minister at New Haven, the beautiful "little Puritan capital" which Yale College has elevated into a high position among the American seats of academic learning. The memoir of his life, which is well and affectionately written by Mr. Coxe, without the smallest spice of that particular form of exaggeration which we call *Yankeeism*, gives us the picture of an able, intelligent minister of God's Word; and the poetical compositions in this volume prove that his mind was as refined as it was pious and learned. Mr. Coxe says of them, and, we doubt not, truly: "His poems are a transcript of his heart. And in what that is good, and pure, and holy, do they not show him to have been deeply interested?" Occasionally in reading them we are reminded of passages in the writings of others—not plagiarisms, but faint reflections. The editor anticipates this criticism by saying: "He was himself aware of his singular disposition to quote from others in his own verse, and sometimes unconsciously to give a new turn of thought to familiar forms of expression borrowed from the old poets. He has been known to say: 'I can hardly tell whether this is my own, or whether I have merely versified what has been ringing in my head as the echo of somebody else's voice.'" Occasionally, when the editor has been able to detect these resemblances, he has pointed them out in a note. The volume begins with thirty-four sonnets, some of which are very beautiful. Take this one, for example, "On the Death of a Pastor":

Devoted shepherd of thy Saviour's flock!  
From thy sublime and loved vocation rent,  
'Tis joy to know the overwhelming shock  
Of thy bereft departure shall augment  
The multitudinous army of the good,  
And raise thee to that holy brotherhood.  
Ashes to ashes, dust to kindred dust,  
Thy body is committed to the ground;  
Thy spirit with all Christian graces crowned,  
(Such is our certain confidence and trust),  
Enjoys communion with the sainted just.  
Long may such servants of the Church abound,  
And, from the altars where thy light has shined,  
Shed burning lustre on the land around!

As another specimen of Dr. Croswell's muse, we subjoin a very graceful little poem on the fact that a certain beautiful rill in Barbary is called by a name that signifies "Drink and away," on account of the dangers to which the traveller is exposed in that locality.

Up, pilgrim and rover!  
Redouble thy haste,  
Nor rest thee till over  
Life's wearisome waste:  
Ere the wild forest ranger  
Thy footsteps betray  
To trouble and danger,  
O, drink, and away!

Here lurks the dark savage  
By night and by day,  
To rob and to ravage,  
Nor scruples to slay;  
He waits for the slaughter;  
The blood of his prey  
Shall stain the still water;  
Then drink, and away!

With toil though thou languish,  
The mandate obey:  
Spur on, though in anguish;  
There's death in delay.

No bloodhound, want-wasted,  
Is fiercer than they;  
Pass by it untasted,  
Or drink, and away!

Though sore be the trial,  
Thy God is thy stay;  
Though deep the denial,  
Yield not in dismay;  
But, rapt in high vision,  
Look on to the day  
When fountains elysian  
Thy thirst shall allay.

Then shalt thou for ever  
Enjoy thy repose,  
Where life's gentle river  
Eternally flows:  
Yea, there shalt thou rest thee  
Forever and aye,  
With none to molest thee:  
Then drink, and away!

The volume is printed upon very fine tinted paper, small quarto size, and is a very favourable specimen of American typography.

Many of the "Home Ballads and Poems" contained in Mr. Whittier's charming volume are possibly already known to the reader. We recognise in a large number of them old acquaintances which have already delighted us in the pages of *The Atlantic Monthly Magazine*, a periodical which puts to shame most of its kind on this side the

great ocean whose name it bears. As the title implies, these are "home ballads;" that is to say, their subjects are American. "The Witch's Daughter," "The Garrison of Cape Ann," "The Prophecy of Samuel Sewall," are all New England Stories. "Telling the Bees" is a custom long since obsolete in Old England, but still practised, we believe, in out-of-way corners of the New. When any of the family dies, the bees should be told, or they will desert the house. "Skipper Ireson's Ride" is a fine specimen of the local legend. The hero, Floyd Ireson, was a sailor of Marblehead, who was accused of having refused assistance to a wrecked vessel, sinking in Chaleur Bay; whereupon the women of the neighbourhood visited him with the punishment described in the ballad.

Body of turkey, head of owl,  
Wings a-droop like a rained-on fowl,  
Feathered and ruffled in every part,  
Skipper Ireson stood in the cart.  
Scores of women, old and young,  
Strong of muscle, and glib of tongue,  
Pushed and pulled up the rocky lane,  
Shouting and singing the shrill refrain:  
"Here's fluid Orison, for his horrid  
horrt,  
Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corrd in a  
corrt  
By the women o' Marblehead!"

Wrinkled scolds with hands on hips,  
Girls in bloom of cheek and lips,  
Wild-eyed, free-limbed, such as chase  
Bacchus round some antique vase,  
Brief of skirt, with ankles bare,  
Loose of kerchief and loose of hair,  
With conch-shells blowing and fish-horns'  
twang,  
Over and over the Mænads sang:

"Here's fluid Orison, for his horrid  
horrt,  
Torr'd an' futherr'd an' corrd in a  
corrt  
By the women o' Marblehead!"

Small pity for him!—He sailed away  
From a leaking ship, in Chaleur Bay,—  
Sailed away from a sinking wreck,  
With his own town's-people on her deck!  
"Lay by! lay by!" they called to him.  
Back he answered, "Sink or swim!  
Brag of your catch of fish again!"  
And off he sailed through the fog and rain!

It is a pity that when Mr. Whittier goes from "home" he sadly wanders. We need hardly tell him now that his poem on "The Pipes at Lucknow" is founded on an incident which never happened. Perhaps, too, he had better have left European politics alone. His "From Perugia" is neither in the best taste, nor is it true.

Traces of femininity everywhere in the long volume of "Poems" by the author of "The Patience of Hope." Nothing bad, yet little good; never rising far from the ground, yet always shrilly and feebly melodious. We turn over the pages in vain for something remarkable, and find nothing but most commendable commonplaces and passages entirely unquotable. As a kind of contrast comes something which verges on the ridiculous—an exaggerated panegyric on Elizabeth Barrett Browning:

I lose myself within thy mind—from room  
To goodly room thou leadest me, and still  
Dost show me of thy glory more, until  
My soul like Sheba's Queen faints, overcome,  
And all my spirit dies within me, numb,  
Sucked in by thine, a larger star, at will;  
And hasting like thy bee, my hive to fill,  
I swoon for very joy amid thy bloom;

Till—not like that poor bird (as poets  
fain)  
That tried against the Lutanist's her skill,  
Crowding her thick precipitate notes, until  
Her weak heart brake above the contest  
vain—  
Did not thy strength a nobler thought instill,  
I feel as if I ne'er could sing again!

Mr. Lytton's views of the rights of younger brothers are plainly identical with those of the author of "Locksley Hall." The chief poem in his volume is founded on an incident cast in the same mould. A young lady prefers the elder brother with estates to the younger one with nothing but a volume of MS. poems. Very natural, say you; not so, says the younger brother. He comes home unexpectedly, and finds his beloved one, his brother, and "a sly-eyed woman" making merry over his love effusions. A highly melo-dramatic scene follows, ending in the refusal of the younger son. Under these circumstances, of course the doom of the young lady is an awful one:

Seek not to learn  
The story of her life: enough! enough!  
To know she was not happy; and when years  
Of sorrow, and remorse, and loneliness  
Had torn away her beauty and her pride, &c. &c.

The moral of this is that young ladies ought always to accept younger brothers. The poems which make up the volume are supposed to be those over which the trio made merry, and truly we are not much surprised at it. Some of them are love pieces—mawkish enough; others are derived from incidents of the Crimean war. There is a gem called "Waiting for Orders," supposed to be written "in a valley facing the Black Sea during the war, 1855." We suppose that if it faced the sea then, it faces it now. However, thus it begins:

What news? what news? thou little hurrying ship!  
That, like a blacken'd comet, shootest past  
Yon sea glimpse of triangular blue, upcast  
To sight, where two strong hills a brawny hip  
Heave up, while their hot naked haunches dip  
Into cool sea!

This figure of the Crimean cliffs taking a "Sitz-bad" in the sea has decidedly the charm of novelty.

We have searched over "Fragments in Verse," in the vain hope of finding something worthy of quotation. It is all respectable and all commonplace. The subjects chosen are often exceedingly puerile. "Avalande," instead of being better, is worse. It has all the faults



of the other, besides being infinitely too pretentious. The "Fyttes and Fancysings" give no scope for praise. A warm, loving, gentle nature is that of Gerda Fay, and here is one of her sweetest outpourings:

## THE LOVE-CHARM.

Framed within the dusky doorway,  
Musing fair and motionless,  
Lulled beneath the summer glory  
Into blissful consciousness,—  
As thou standest—not a zephyr  
Lifts thy soft hair's shadowy fold,  
But the sunlight ripples ever  
Like a river running gold.  
At thine innocent heart reclining  
Cooes a wood-dove mourning lowly,  
And its changeful plumage shining  
Varies with the sunlight slowly.  
Passion-flowers, all richly wreathing,  
Purple shades about thee throwing,  
And thy sweetly measured breathing  
Lightly stirs thy garments flowing.  
To my daily labours hieing,  
Pause I at that garden's bound,—  
All without the dust is flying,  
All within is holy ground!  
All without is care and striving,  
Toilsome labour's grinding wheel,  
Gaining, losing, falling, thriving,  
Pausing not to think or feel.  
But in Eden's primal garden  
Lies that lovely cottage nest;

And, of tranquil joy the warden,  
Shines the dove upon thy breast.  
Broad white lily-flowers leaning,  
Planted by that gentle hand,  
Take near thee a mystic meaning,  
Symbols of a better land.  
Seek who will the noisy revel,  
Pleasure's flower, or passion's fret,  
Say the world be sad and evil,—  
Angels haunt its pathways yet!  
Lust who may for earthly potage,  
Higher flies my soul's endeavour,  
By that vine-embowered cottage  
Where the wood-doves murmur ever.  
Say not 'tis an earth-born vision  
Fills my soul, and fires mine eyes,—  
Trees that bear such fruit elysian  
Draw their nurture from the skies.  
I will wait and work on blindly,  
Trusting in the Powers Above,  
In her nature pure and kindly,  
In the greatness of my love.  
For I seek to win and wear her,  
Guard her life from harm and pain,  
Till her sister angels bear her  
To her native Heaven again!

The Stanzas of Archibald York proceed from a pious spirit. There is a deep meditateness, a pious seriousness in these "Stanzas," which single them out from the mass, and lead us to believe in the existence of real poetry in them. Of this let these two stanzas be taken in evidence:

It nerves the heart to mightiness to  
strive  
'Gainst the life elements, mishap and wo,  
Toil, disappointment, and the griefs that  
rive  
Almost the heart asunder. In the throes  
Of anguish dwelleth power. Whoso  
know  
To conquer pain or of the heart or form,  
They have a vast inheritance below—  
The sovereignty of darkness and the  
storm,  
The victory over all that can our life deform.

He is divine who, Christlike, doth en-  
dure  
Derision, scorn, rejection; patiently  
Bearing with folly and the sins of poor  
Erring mortality, as doth the sky  
Bear with the furious storm; and when  
past by  
Is the wind's fleeting rage, in wonderful  
Grace smiles a splendid pardon from her  
eye  
Of azure. Thus, above all pitiful  
Strife, is the soul that hath God's spirit—  
beautiful.

"Menana" is an Indian tale, told in ten cantos. It is musical in parts; but the greater part of the versification is very commonplace. The feelings which dictate such a poem as "In Memoriam" are sacred, and, however poorly they may be carried out, are beyond criticism. "The Pleasures of Freedom" is an abstract poem on the blessings of freedom, dedicated with some enthusiasm to Garibaldi. Out of consideration for both the lady and the cause, we refrain from criticism.

*The Bentley Ballads: containing the Choice Ballads, Songs, and Poems contributed to "Bentley's Miscellany."* (Richard Bentley. pp. 452.)—A comparison between the new edition of the "Bentley Ballads" with the old one is illustrative of the mutability of all mundane matters, especially of periodicals. True it is that the former volume was less plethoric than that now before us, and that it contained the cream of only six volumes of the "Miscellany." This volume adds eighteen years, or thirty-six volumes, to the tale; and lo! the cream is found to be mere cream and water, if not an abominable compound of sheep's brains, chalk, and other wretched adulterations. The time was when "Bentley's" was a power, and the joke about "Miscellany—Don't-sell-any," fell harmless, because it was absurdly and manifestly without foundation. Times have changed since then; and the days when "Father Prout" was in his prime, and Maginn, Sam Lover, Tom Moore, and Longfellow wrote for Bentley are not the days when the said holy father had sunk into a morose old gentleman, and Dr. Mackay, Mr. Bourcicault, Albert Smith, Cuthbert Bede, Linneus Banks, and Alfred Street trickled their milk-and-water over the pages. A most unequal volume is this, varying from very good to very bad. Prout's polyglot parodies begin to pall upon one, and here are some of his very worst. Most unpleasing of all is he when he tunes his dilapidated lyre to a coaxing note to beguile attractive articles from the pen of the then rising Charles Dickens.

But neither when you sport your pen, oh, potent mirth-compeller!  
Winning our hearts "in monthly parts," can Pickwick or Sam Weller  
Cause us to weep with pathos deep, or shake with laugh spasmodical,  
As when you drain your copious vein for Bentley's periodical.

"Boz," however, soon found it more profitable to write for himself than for "Bentley's." The jolly song "The Monks of Old," by William Jones, is a great relief for the eye to rest on. In "The Double Barrel," by Prout, we recognise the germ of Mr. Lover's new song of "The Two Barrels," though the idea is probably unconsciously borrowed. Why has not the editor of the collection given us the name of the undoubtedly clever author of this famous feat of alliteration?

## SIEGE OF BELGRADE.

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,  
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade;  
Cossack commanders cannonading come,  
Dealing destruction's devastating doom.  
Every endeavour engineers essay  
For fame, for fortune,—fighting, furious fray:  
Generals 'gainst generals grapple—gracious God!  
How honours Heaven heroic hardihood!  
Infuriate, indiscriminate in ill,  
Kinsmen kill kinsmen,—kinsmen kindred kill!  
Labour low levels loftiest, longest lines;  
Men march 'mid mounds, 'mid moles, 'mid murderous mines.  
Now noisy, noxious numbers notice nought  
Of onward obstacles opposing ought:  
Poor patriots, partly purchased, partly pressed,  
Quite quaking, quickly quarter, quarter quest.

Reason returns, religious right redounds,  
Swarrow stops such sanguinary sounds:  
Truce to thee, Turkey—triumph to thy train!  
Unjust, unwise, unmerciful Ukraine!  
Vanish vain victory! vanish victory vain!  
Why wish we warfare? Wherefore welcome were  
Xerxes, Ximenes, Xanthus, Xaviers?  
Yield, ye youths! ye yeomen, yield your ye  
Zeno's, Zarpatus', Zoroaster's zeal,  
And all attracting—arms against appeal.

Among the curiosities in the volume we note that it was in "Bentley that Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith" and "Excelsior" first appeared. Perhaps, however, the strangest phenomenon of all is the following piece of solemn balderdash, from the pen of the author of "London Assurance and the "Colleen Bawn," Mr. Dion Bourcicault.

Space labour'd—quicken'd by Almighty word,  
And from its shapeless womb unsightly voided  
Chaos. For on that great command, Matter,  
Obedient to its great Progenitor,  
Rush'd amain from all the corners  
Of eternity. Each atom jostling  
Its fellow—in haste to pleasure Him—so form'd  
A turgid lump, which surging to and fro  
On a black sea of thickening vapour,  
An unwholesome sweat oozed from the slimy depths  
Of this miscarried mass. Helpless—still with all  
The germ of life, as in a new-born babe,  
It lay upon the bosom of great Space,  
Its mother, who could not help it into fair  
Existence.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*River Angling for Salmon and Trout.* By JOHN YOUNGER. With a Memoir of the Author; together with a Treatise on the Salmon, and a List of the Tweed Salmon Casts. Kelso: J. and J. H. Rutherford. Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons. pp. 250.

JOHN YOUNGER holds fly-fishing to be the next best thing to "sweethearting." The former amusement has, moreover, this very great advantage about it, that it is by far the least dangerous of the two, and may be extended over an almost indefinite space of time. "Sweethearting" is no doubt a very delightful occupation while it lasts; but then an essential point about it is that it must not last long, or that, if it does, it be paid for as an expensive luxury. Nevertheless, when the fly-fisher, now haply dropping into the sere and yellow leaf, finds that he has ceased to care much about Delia and Chloe, and that the pretty pair have ceased to care in the least about him, he may still (if he be not afraid of rheumatism) wade and whip the silvery stream, and discover that the lordly salmon and the speckled trout retain the same affection for him, or rather for his hook, which they had some thirty years ago. Of course, as Tony Lumpkin says, there must be "a concatenation accordingly." Fly-fishing cannot be learned in a day, nor yet in a week, and the man who has contrived to pass some fifty years in this world without this amusement had better reserve his fishing for the banks of the Styx or the Acheron. We are not, indeed, among the number of those who hold that a man must have fished as a boy, or he cannot fish at all. We ourselves know a disciple of Themis who had probably never seen a fly until his head was as bare as a piece of his own parchment, and he can now fill a creel (and may he be able to do so for many a long year to come!) as well as most men. John Younger, indeed, tells us that in all his experience he has only known of one good angler who was not bred to the trade from boyhood; and truly the feats recorded in these pages of his prowess attest that he was a first-rate one.

The mention of Younger's name reminds us that we ought to introduce him to our readers. He was a Scotch shoemaker (we regret that we can only speak of him in the past tense), who had many a day to fish for a dinner or go without one, and who ultimately became the most expert fly-thrower on the banks of the Tweed. To his halieutic skill he united considerable powers of natural observation and a degree of literary art which must be considered as remarkable, when we call to mind that "thirty shillings' worth of scholastic education" was all the writer had been able to afford, and that to the end of his life he had almost entirely to rely on shoemaking for his daily bread. He had, too, a strong desire to make a figure in the world as a poet; but our impression from what we have read of his verses is that the advice of Ebenezer Elliott, who advised him to stick to prose, was right. John Younger, too, left behind him copies of some seven hundred letters which he had written from time to time to his friends, and "this collection he cherished as the treasure of his mental history. Sometimes when leaving home he used to warn his family that if the house took fire in his absence, next to saving themselves, they should save these writings." He has, moreover, left behind him two goodly volumes of written matter by way of an autobiography, which the editor hints may presently be given to the world. We confess we hardly see how a shoemaker who had passed his threescore years and ten almost entirely in his native village could have found much to write about his life, but there is a pleasant quaintness and a keenness of observation about these pages which make us hope that Younger's autobiographical lubrications may be saved from the trunkmaker until they are put in print.

The chief merit of this volume, considered as a book on fishing, is that it is an essentially practical one. John Younger takes little or nothing on trust in these pages. We have, indeed, an allusion or two to Izaak Walton and Dame Juliana Barnes (*sic*), who we learn was "a religious sportswoman" who lived in 1496. Our St. Boswell's shoemaker made his own rods and flies, and fished his natal Tweed until "he became the oracle of Tweedside anglers." As

his editor tells us, "his shop was a house of call for all the Waltonian brotherhood; dukes, lords, Galashiels weavers, escaped Parliament men, squires, cotton lords, and the whole medley whose boot heels ever crunched the pebbly shore of the glorious river or its tributaries, came at times to hear John Younger discourse on the theme which, far ahead of rivals, he had so well mastered. And what a crack was his! And how meagre and few the souls for whom it possessed no relish." We trust we should have (had we possessed the chance) shown a due respect for John's crack, and not have given reason to be numbered among the meagre souls for whom it possessed no relish. A really practical man who thoroughly understands his business, and preaches what he practises, must almost necessarily be worth listening to. Cobbett could write about wethers and turnips, and Washington Irving about furs and skins, in such a manner that listless drawing-room beauties would leave a novel full of the most delightful murders for their lucubrations; but Cobbett was a farmer, and Irving a merchant. We can fancy, indeed, that Master John Younger was occasionally at times somewhat long-winded (a shoemaker-fisherman who could as a *paragoge* write and recopy seven hundred letters, must almost necessarily have been so) under the influence of a jorum or two of real Glenlivet.

Lord Byron, possibly because he knew little about good men, and nothing at all about angling, has boldly pronounced an opinion that "no good man can be an angler;" and admirers of Izaak Walton and his school have, on the other hand, wearied those whom they could get to listen to them by long-winded panegyrics on the purity of morals and keen sense of religion which they seem to imagine are inherent in all lovers of the gentle art. John Younger solves this difficult problem thus:

We view the matter simply in this way, that every man is so much of a boy, which may often be the best part of his character, that he goes out a-fishing because he had got into an early habit of so doing, and finds amusement in it in preference to straightoutward walking, or even to riding, should he be master of a horse; or else he pursues it fain to find recreation in that in which he perceives his neighbour so well pleased, just as he would go a-quoting, a-cricketing, or a-curling. To talk of following it on a principle of love or admiration of field scenery, the wood-skirted grandeur of cliff or stream, is surely either a pretence or an illusion of his own mind, as every staunch angler may be said to leave his admiration of the picturesque, the beautiful and romantic in nature, a something to be particularly kept in mind, returned to and enjoyed "at a more convenient season," as governor Felix did his taste for the most sublime doctrines of Christianity. I have felt that I could admire the beautiful in landscape as much as my neighbours, perhaps any of them, yet never could find either taste or time for the disposition of sentiment while sallying out on a fishing intent; and, however romantically beautiful the branch overhanging its shadow in the water, I no sooner hanked my hooks on it than, if within reach, crash down it came, whilst a wish hurried over my mind that all river-skirting trees were removed.

Mr. Cornwall Simeon (who is proved by his recently-published notes on fishing to be an admirable angler) holds that a keen fisherman can scarcely help being a naturalist, and thereby attempts to show the superiority of fishing, as a sport, to hunting or shooting. We suspect, however, that, as many a good naturalist is no fisherman, so many a fisherman is little more of a naturalist than that he can tell the difference between a linnet and a sparrow, and a cowslip and a buttercup. Certain we are that, on a warm, cloudy April day, with a mild breeze from the west, the true fisherman will not "fash" himself by looking for four-leaved shamrocks or curiously-constructed rat-holes.

Younger's maxim, that every fisher, *cateris paribus*, succeeds better on his own water than a stranger, is a truism that few will care to dispute. We may add, too, that rules which will suit one river are sometimes almost valueless when applied to another. Thus Younger lays it down that "salmon are never caught with worm except in the very lowest state of the river." We have a sincere respect for the *dicta* of our St. Boswell's Izaak Walton, who, no doubt, speaks with authority as to the Tweed and its tributaries; but, having frequently seen salmon taken with the worm when the river was partially flooded, we cannot set much value on the above discovery. Younger makes a similar remark *à propos* of trout-fishing, which we take to be still more incorrect. At any rate, we can vouch for having hooked many a fat trout *propriois manibus* when the river was more or less flooded. We are not prepared, however, to deny that "the most proper time for trout-fishing with a worm is in the very lowest and clearest state of the river," simply because we have never seen the experiment tried.

The following suggestion we consider, from experience, a noteworthy one:

One point which goes far in proof of this opinion is this, that every good fisher must have observed that his fish bites surest at the fly when well sunk in the water, say to mid depth or so, as it is also a sure sign of a fisher knowing his business from experience when we see him endeavouring to sink his fly well, in place of making a novice-like effort to keep it on the surface. In fact, I think I may be correct in advising to even add a little weight occasionally in a deep and strong current, say a grain or two of shot, a gut length or so from the fly, the same as is used in minnow and worm-fishing. This is one of those conceptions of which we feel certain without having put it to clear proof. Whoever will try it I am convinced will succeed.

Again, in page 74:

The grand mistake of all the authors I have seen on fly fishing, is their supposition that the flies are alighting on the water from above, whereas, could they catch up the idea, or be persuaded when told, that the flies arise to the surface from the bottom where they are bred, sheets of useless speculation might be saved; such as about making your cast of flies alight softly on the surface, like living flies alighting from the air above, &c. Water flies do arise from the surface occasionally, as well as for sexual contact, like midges, bees, and birds, such as snipes and swallows, and sometimes alight on it again. One of a thousand may do this, and on alighting be met by a ready trout, but this is rather an

accidental alighting than a general case, as the trouts are really rather feeding on those arising from the bottom upwards, while those ascending into the air are done with the water, not requiring to return.

Younger, of course, gives the novice directions how to cast his fly, but fly-casting by book is worse than useless; and though Sir Humphrey Davy tells us in his "Salmonia" that he practised fly-throwing in an empty room with great advantage, we recommend the would-be fisherman to betake himself forthwith to the water-side, and do his best there, careless of empty rooms. If he be in company with a practised fisherman, so much the better; if not, he must recollect that nine-tenths of the most skilful anglers have learned their trade without a preceptor. Younger writes: "A man is never a master angler so long as a desire to have his hooked fish to land excites in his feelings the least agitation, as the matter should be managed with that cool philosophical ease of mind, which is alike above the paltry calculations of loss and gain, and the common ridicule which often tends to stir up a degree of childish fretfulness." Now, *pace* our philosophical shoemaker, who had often to fish for his dinner, we think no "paltry calculations of loss and gain" ever enter the breast of the true fisherman. He fishes not to fill his pot, but for *glory*. To land a twenty-pound salmon in good condition with a slender line of gut and a small hook is a feat that requires great patience and dexterity, and which it is not granted to every man to be able to do. A twenty-pound salmon is worth perhaps 2*l.* or 2*l.* 10*s.* in money value, and a fisherman will work for the salmon, and not the two pounds, as if his life depended on his success. Nay, he will sometimes even peril that life by rushing into dangerous pools, &c. Younger's view is, partially at least, that of a "pot-hunter;" and though the model fisherman who has hooked his twenty-pounder should doubtless be calm, his calm will be that of a man who knows the value of his prize, viz., the glory that accrues to him from skilfully mastering the leviathan of the river.

The following extract will interest the naturalist:

From the stomach of a trout, of about a pound weight, I have twice cut out six small trouts, parrs, or smolts, averaging five inches long. The one first swallowed digested nearly to the bones; the last, whole and entire, still stuck in the gullet for lack of capacity in the stomach equal to the voracity of its nature. One of these trouts took my imitation fly, over and above this gorged bellyful, by which it was caught; the other the half of a small trout, with which a hook was baited.

A good deal of this book is devoted to matter which can hardly be expected to interest the ordinary reader who is never likely to visit the Tweedside; such as fly-making, &c. &c. Nevertheless its practical good sense will earn for it a place of honour in the angler's library.

*The Island of Sardinia; with Remarks on its Resources, and its Relations to British Interests in the Mediterranean.* By THOMAS FORESTER. (Longmans. pp. 24.)—This important little pamphlet is in fact the preface to the second edition of Mr. Forester's "Rambles in the Islands of Corsica and Sardinia." Wishing, however, to obtain for his political views a larger audience than the narration of his adventures as a traveller might obtain, Mr. Forester has issued it in this separate form. His object is to point out the surpassing importance of the island of Sardinia as a naval station in the Mediterranean, and the great danger which exists of that island being thrown, by the present political complications in the South of Europe, into the hands of the French. After describing the capabilities and resources of the island, Mr. Forester quotes largely from the letters of Lord Nelson, to show how highly that great sailor valued Sardinia as a station. "This," said the hero of the Nile, "which is the finest island in the Mediterranean, possesses harbours fit for arsenals, and of a capacity to hold our navy, within twenty-four hours' sail of Toulon; bays to ride our fleets in, and to watch both Italy and Toulon. No fleet could pass eastward between Sicily and the Coast of Barbary, nor through the Faro of Messina. Malta, in point of position, is not to be named in the same year with Sardinia." This, then, and not Gibraltar (as we are in the habit of fondly imagining), is the true key to the Mediterranean. The Gibraltar fallacy has long been exploded in the minds of all who have studied the matter; but even at that time Lord Nelson saw that the acquisition of Sardinia, was a capital object in the plans of French statesmen: "I venture to predict that, if we do not, the French will get possession of Sardinia." He reminds the reader, moreover, that that astute sovereign Catherine of Russia was once in treaty for the purchase of Sardinia, and was only foiled by the determined opposition of the Courts of Versailles and Madrid. Mr. Forester points out that, at the present juncture of affairs, when the King of Piedmont has so much upon his hands in the way of obtaining and consolidating the new Italian kingdom, Sardinia is rather an incumbrance to him than otherwise, and it is suggested as more than probable that this all-important island will be the price paid for French intervention or non-intervention—whichever may best suit the purposes of the game. That Victor Emanuel is not the man to scruple about sacrificing any part of his birthright for a supposed advantage, the cession of Savoy and Nice too conclusively prove; and that the curious non-intervening policy of Lord John Russell (who now apparently governs the foreign relations of England) is likely to interfere but little with the schemes of the French, we are already too firmly convinced. Those passages in Mr. Forester's pamphlet which refer to the probabilities of such an event are well worthy of being quoted:

No one can doubt that the Emperor Napoleon is fully sensible of the importance of the island of Sardinia as regards the great question of naval preponderance in the Mediterranean. Nor, at this moment, when it appears that the Emperor's attention has been turned to plans for extending the French possessions in Africa, and when he has decided on making Algiers the seat of a governor-general, with power enabling him to act independently in case hostilities should interrupt the communications with France—can it be doubted that



in the Emperor's recent visit to Corsica and Algeria, sailing within view of the sister island, he was not keenly alive to the manifold advantages it offers for securing and facilitating those communications. The addition of Sardinia to the French island of Corsica would in effect extend the chain connecting Algeria with France to a point distant only eight or ten hours by steam from either continent; with the noble harbour of La Maddalena, for an outpost from Toulon, at the northern extremity, and, on the southernmost, that of Cagliari commanding the great thoroughfare of the Mediterranean and approaching Algeria. Cagliari is also the point of the departure of the line of electric telegraph to Bona, which almost alone of all the Mediterranean submarine cables holds its ground, and the laying of which is described in the last chapter of this work. Nor, if such be the aspect under which Sardinia has presented itself to the politic Emperor, will he have credit for being very scrupulous in the mode of effecting its acquisition. That the Cabinet of Turin, which has never shown much concern for the interests of this insular and turbulent possession, and is now overwhelmed with the weighty cares of cementing and organising a magnificent kingdom, should lightly value the loss of an island teeming with discontent and unproductive in revenue, if it can be thrown into the scale against Rome or Venice, or the undisturbed consolidation of the kingdom of Naples, may be easily imagined. Nor could Victor Emanuel, after dismembering his kingdom by the cession of the most ancient possession and cradle of his race, feel much scruple in parting with an emerald gem in his crown, of little lustre but for Sardinia having brought to the house of Savoy the kingly title now exchanged for one more glorious.

*The County Families of the United Kingdom; or Royal Manual of the Titled and Untitled Aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland.*—By EDWARD WALFORD, M.A. (Robert Hardwicke. pp. 865.)—Though there is much to be done before this book of reference can be considered complete, its present condition speaks volumes—certainly one very large volume—for the industry of its editor. As Mr. Walford, in his preface, claims, the work may fairly be considered the "Dictionary of the Upper Ten Thousand." Doubtless there are many names omitted, and many more are given which certainly have no right to be classed among the ancient gentry of the kingdom. The present volume has a supplement of a hundred pages, and we have no doubt that many hundred pages might be filled in pointing out the errors of omission and commission. Still it is a gigantic task. Such works are always cumulative, and perfection is only to be obtained by a very slow and gradual process. No doubt it would have added very much to his labour, but unquestionably also it would have added immensely to the value of the book, if Mr. Walford had given some account of the histories of the more ancient families. It is well known that there are families among the squirearchy which boast of a longer descent than any in the aristocracy. The representatives of these old stocks are naturally proud of their long descent, and would scorn to abandon their ancient names even for the honours of the Peerage. Some of these will, we fear, be sadly put about to find into what strange company Mr. Walford has thrust them. The mere possession of a house in the country scarcely gives a title to be ranked among the "county families." The Estcourts, of Wiltshire, who have been on the same land since 1300 (and of whom Mr. Walford might have told us something more interesting than the education and parliamentary career of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt), will scarcely care to be found shoulder to shoulder with the respectable descendant of a clever lawyer who bought a country house out of his fees and left it to his heirs, or a wealthy glove-maker who has bought a castle out of his riches. It was attempted to be argued the other day in the House of Lords that the purchase or devise of a piece of land bearing a barony would give the barony to the purchaser, but the Lords very properly rejected the argument. So also will the country gentlemen reject the theory that the purchase of a gentleman's estate confers gentility. There are many other old families we could name, of whom Mr. Walford might well have given us fuller information. The Lambarts of Beau Parc (Meath) are amongst the oldest families in Ireland. All that Mr. Walford tells us of their interesting story is that "this family trace their pedigree as far back as Charlemagne; they came to England with the Conqueror, and were afterwards ennobled, the Earl of Cavan being head of the family." The Brackenburys of Lincolnshire, again, have a name which has often appeared in our history; yet Mr. Walford tells us absolutely nothing of their past career, but confines his information exclusively to the present head of the family. No doubt he will object that to do this would swell his volume beyond limits. Then let him save space by excluding names that ought never to have been in it. Baron Bramwell may be a capital lawyer, but his name has no business in a list of county families; still less has that of Mr. Bramley-Moore, a Liverpool merchant, and thousands more whom we could specify. As specimens of Mr. Walford's style, we subjoin two articles relating to the names of two "country gentlemen" who have lately considerably distinguished themselves:

WARDE, Charles Thomas, Esq. (of Clopton House).

Only son of the late Rev. Thomas Warde, by Charlotte, dau. of John Lloyd, Esq., F.R.S., of Snitterfield; b. 1813; m. 1834 Marianne, eldest dau. of the late John Bennet Lawes, Esq., of Rothamsted, Herts. Educated at Downing Coll., Cambridge: is a Magistrate and Dep. Lieut. for co. Warwick (High Sheriff 1846), F.A.S. This family was formerly of Barford, co. Warwick, and Bicklesly, Norfolk.—Clopton House, Stratford-on-Avon, and Rhine Hill, Warwickshire; Tarlton House, Worcestershire; Augherly House, co. Leitrim, Ireland; Conservative Club, S.W.

Heir, his son Henry Charles Lloyd, b. 1841.

YELVERTON, Hon. William Charles.

Third son (by his 2nd marriage) of the 3rd Viscount Avonmore; b. 1824; m. 1858 Emily Marianne, dau. of the late Major-General Sir C. Ashworth, K.C.B., widow of E. Forbes, Esq., F.R.S. Is Captain in the Royal Artillery and a Major in the Army.—Junior United Service Club, S.W.

*The Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain Investigated and Illustrated with an Introductory View of its Comparative State in Foreign Countries.* By the late ANDREW URE, M.D. To which is added a Supplement by P. L. SIMMONDS, F.R.S. Vol. I. (H. G. Bohn. pp. 414.)—Mr. Bohn has here made a valuable addition to his "Scientific Library." Dr. Ure's History of the Cotton Manufactures has long been regarded as by far the most complete work on the subject; but the immense strides which have taken place in the trade since Dr. Ure wrote rendered a new edition absolutely necessary. From statistics given, it appears that the cotton

trade has actually trebled since 1835, the date of Dr. Ure's book; and of course there have been a vast number of improvements in machinery. Mr. Simmonds (to whom has been entrusted the task of bringing the work up to the present state of things) has done his work extremely well; and, judging from this first volume, the new edition of Dr. Ure's History will maintain the supremacy which was attained by the first.

*Tea Planting in the Outer Himalayah.* By A. T. M'GOWAN, Assistant Surgeon, 52nd Light Infantry. (Smith, Elder, and Co. pp. 73.)—To those who take an interest in the development of the tea planting in the Himalayah range, Mr. M'Gowan's narrative of his journey over it will be very welcome. This gentleman has a faculty for describing what he sees, but evidently knows little or nothing of the political questions which affect this important tract of country. Some remarks, however, favourable to the late rule of the East India Company, prove that his instincts are in the right direction.

*The Rifle Volunteer's Manual of Military Knowledge.* By A. PENINSULAR OFFICER. (Hodson and Son. pp. 45.)—A useful little book for volunteers. It contains all the terms used in military science, arranged alphabetically, and with plain explanations of their meaning. Surely, however, it hardly needs "A Peninsular Officer" to tell a volunteer that the word *accessible* means this: "A place or fortress is said to be accessible by land or sea, when it can be approached by a hostile force on either of these sides."

*The Confessions of Jean-Jacques Rousseau.* Translated from the French. (Reeves and Turner. pp. 557.)—Those who wish to make the acquaintance of this celebrated work through the medium of a translation have now the opportunity of easily doing so. As a translation it seems to be somewhat beyond the average quality, and very little has been excised in the transformation. The volume is illustrated with some very fair engravings.

We have also received: a report of the *Speech of Lord Stratheden, in the House of Lords, on the Policy of Occasional Reform, compared with that of Final Measures*, Feb. 21, 1861. (James Ridgway.)—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.* By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Part XXV. (Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.)—*Who is the King of Hungary that is now a Sutor in the English Court of Chancery? A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, M.P.* By TOULMIN SMITH. (W. Jeffs.)

#### THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE MOST REMARKABLE ARTICLE in *Fraser's Magazine*, and perhaps one of the most remarkable articles that has appeared in print for many years, is one entitled "Another Chapter on the Amoor," and signed F. M. Tracing, as we can do, the slow progress of public opinion upon the momentous but much-neglected subjects treated of in this article, it is astonishing to us that such a composition could appear in such an influential and popular magazine. It is, indeed, a hopeful sign to those who regard with sorrow and with dread the gradual entanglement of this country in the net which is being skilfully drawn around her, that one public writer who can get the ear of the public can refrain from misleading his readers, and can occupy them with words of wisdom and of warning, instead of those frivolous and fallacious topics upon which the pens of public writers are almost invariably employed. In these days of political persecution it requires some courage to write, and also some to publish, such sentences as these:

It is a common error to suppose that the Chinese authorities are averse to foreign trade, and systematically oppose its extension. The reverse is the natural state of things, and if they have learnt to regard it in an unfavourable light the fault rests with Europe. It was not to Chinese jealousy that Europe owed the exclusion of her merchants and travellers from Peking, but to the drunken brawls of Russian and Dutch traders. And a marauding English captain bombarded the Bogue forts and forced his way to Canton more than a century ago. Again, the expulsion of the missionaries was the result of discreditable quarrels between the Jesuits and the Dominicans, who represented each other to the Chinese Government as mischievous and seditious intriguers. In later days the hindrances to trade have also been of European origin—for instance, the heavy duties imposed by us on tea and silk, the former of which even now, under our reduced tariff, pays eight times as much to the British as to the Chinese Exchequer, and the repeated and unjust quarrels which we have forced upon the Chinese. Presuming upon the superiority of our implements of war, we have outraged their feelings, violated their customs, and treated them with discourtesy and injustice.

From the moment that the Foreign Office obtained full control over the government of India and our relations with China, events in those countries have taken a totally different turn. In the former a system of robbery, under the name of "annexation," superseded our ancient character for good faith, and converted an abounding surplus into an appalling deficiency, while in both peace has been exchanged for war and disaster. In 1838 the Foreign Office forced upon India its first measure of unjust aggression, the invasion of Afghanistan, which speedily brought upon us the massacre of Caudal. The same system has more lately resulted in the Indian mutiny, and must, if persevered in, cost us our Indian empire. Between 1834 and 1840 the same system, directed by the same hand, and apparent in the instructions and dispatches which induced Lord Napier to involve himself in the wretched and causeless squabble about the superscription "Pin," and in the proceedings of Captain Elliott, had ripened matters for the opium war. The Lorch war proceeded from the same source, and differed from the former only in being far more costly and far more injurious to our commerce, and even to our character, than its predecessor. In attributing these wars to system, and that system to the Foreign Office, we are only quoting Lord Palmerston's reply to Mr. Disraeli on the 3rd February, 1857:—

MR. DISRAELI.—I cannot resist the conviction that what has taken place in China has not been in consequence of the alleged pretext, but is, in fact, in consequence of instructions received from home, some considerable time ago. If that be the case, I think the time has arrived when this House would not be doing its duty unless it earnestly considered whether it has any means of controlling a system which, if pursued, will be ever, in my mind, fatal to the interests of this country.

LORD PALMERSTON.—The right honourable gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) says the course of events appeared to be the result of some system predetermined by the Government at home. Undoubtedly it was.

That the system is unchanged may be inferred from the late annexation of territory to the Bombay presidency, from the present expedition of Lord Elgin to Japan, and from the continuance of Mr. Bruce as our envoy in China. And that the nation is still capable of supporting the Minister in another unjust war, in China or elsewhere, may, we fear, be concluded from the universal satisfaction expressed at the plunder and destruction of the Summer Palace.

It is in this spirit that the whole of our "spirited foreign policy" in the East is dissected with a master hand, and the quarter from whence all these mischiefs come is indicated so plainly, that he who runs may read. One of the most remarkable passages in the article is a letter written by a Russian on the state of things in China, in which the following phrase (referring to the change of Ministry in 1858) is very remarkable:

At first the Chinese seemed disposed to temporise; the operations of the British were paralysed by the events in India; and no sooner did matters begin to improve there, than a fresh *contretemps* happened in the upset of Lord Palmerston's Administration. I mentioned at the time that our Government was not so much delighted with the change of Ministry in England as those people may have imagined who look upon Palmerston as the arch-enemy of Russia.

With an extract, summing up the result of the last Chinese war, we take leave of F. M., leaving the reader to pursue the subject by a perusal of the article *in extenso* at his leisure.

It only remains for us to sum up the losses and gains of the three Great Powers.

The Russian Cabinet, having been able to dispose of the wealth and might of England, has, at no cost to herself, obtained the permission, so long denied

her, of participating in the coast trade of China, and has established the ascendancy of her influence at Peking. She has besides gained a territory worth all the rest of her Asiatic dominions together, and so situated that it places the Empires of China and Japan at her feet.

The French Emperor has found the pretext he sought for placing a powerful naval and military force on the further side of the Isthmus of Suez, and in the neighbourhood of British India, so as to be ready either to pounce upon Egypt from the rear, in case of the expected dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, or to take advantage of circumstances on the outbreak of a new Indian rebellion.

England has damaged her commerce and enhanced the price of Chinese produce to her own people, by an amount which it would be difficult to calculate. She has burdened herself with debt and taxes, having spent 20,000,000*l.* in her Chinese wars, and has sacrificed, chiefly by disease, not less than 5000 valuable lives. In return, she has gained for her open rival and secret enemy a territory which must make Russia paramount in Asia. And she has spread rebellion and anarchy, misery and bloodshed, throughout a vast empire with which she had not a single conflicting interest, but whose prosperity was her wealth, and upon whose commerce a large proportion of the revenues of England and of India are dependent.

"Shirley," in an article headed "The Inquisition in England," denounces in good, honest, vigorous terms the bigotry and oppression which have been brought to bear upon Mr. Turnbull. The subject has been so fully and so recently discussed in our columns, that we need do no more than say that we cordially agree with every line in "Shirley's" article.

We have also received: *The Journal of the Statistical Society.*

## EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

### EDUCATION.

*Practical Military Surveying and Sketching, with the use of the Compass and Sextant, Theodolite, Mountain Barometer, &c.* By Captain DRAYSON, B.A., Assistant Instructor in Surveying, &c., Royal Military Academy; Instructor in Topographical Drawing, &c., to the Royal Artillery. London: Chapman and Hall. 1861. pp. 192.

IN COMPILING THIS LITTLE MANUAL the author has adopted the best plan possible to make his work a useful one. He has assumed that the student is entirely unacquainted with the subject, and that he has no one at hand to explain or suggest anything to him in reference to it. Consequently the writer has specially aimed at making his instructions as plain as possible, and at stripping them of that technical jargon which some writers on military topics indulge in to such an extent. The contents of this book—to sum them up briefly—are "Military sketching and surveying, with and without instruments, finding heights and distances, finding latitude and longitude, military reconnaissance, and plain drawing." As an elementary work on surveying we think Captain Drayson's valuable work deserves high praise, and the student must be curiously dense who cannot comprehend the directions here given, illustrated as they are by figures admirably clear and well defined. We should think that our volunteer artillerymen would, *inter alios*, find these pages very servicable.

*First Greek Reader: for the Use of Schools.* By ARCHIBALD H. BRYCE, A.B., Trin. Coll., Dublin: one of the Classical Masters in the High School of Edinburgh. (T. Nelson and Sons. 1861. pp. 222.)—This handy little volume is a veritable *multum in parvo*. It is equally a grammar, a lexicon, and a reading and exercise book. As a grammar it seems to us to be clear and simple, and quite full enough to enable the beginner to read, of course with the aid of the lexicon, the Greek extracts. If any fault is to be found with it, we think it is that the derivations in the lexicon, or rather vocabulary, are in many cases not given. To have fully supplied these would have added but little to the bulk of the volume, and enabled the student for a time wholly to dispense with the lexicon. With this exception, we can recommend this volume as one of the very best works to place in the hands of young beginners that we have ever had to notice.

*History of England for Schools and Families.* By A. F. FOSTER. (Chapman and Hall. pp. 409.)—This manual of English history by the late Assistant Commissioner on Education will probably satisfy the desires of many who have need of such a class book; and we may certainly commend it for clearness and completeness as fully equal to any of the kind we have seen—not even excepting the celebrated work of Mrs. Markham. According to our ideas, however, too great care cannot be exercised in directing the youthful mind upon historical subjects; and when we remember what recent research and the opening up of the public records have done towards the destruction of many time-honoured prejudices and unjust judgments—when we know how prone the mind is to be influenced by party spirit, and to misrepresent an historical event to suit its own creed—the responsibility which falls upon the author of such a book as this is indeed tremendous. For our part, however well pleased we may be with the methodical arrangement of matter (which certainly proves great experience in the theory of education), however much we may be pleased with the numerous illustrations, which serve to give an excellent idea of the variations in the national costume, we should hardly be inclined to adopt as a text-book for the young an historical

synopsis which treats Henry the Seventh as nothing more than an avaricious tyrant, Pitt as a wise minister, and which accounts for the disasters in Afghanistan (1842) by stating that it was the object of the English to counteract Russian influence by placing Shah Sujah on the throne.

*Shakespeare's Tragedy of Julius Cæsar; with Introductory Remarks, Copious Interpretation of the Text, Critical and Grammatical Notes, and numerous Extracts from the History on which the Play is Founded.* By the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A. (Longman and Co. 1861. pp. 136.)—This volume, like the others of the series edited by Mr. Hunter, is specially intended for candidates preparing themselves for the Middle-class Examinations. We have seen with much pleasure that Shakespeare has now become a regular text-book in these examinations, and that thereby an immense impulse has been given to the study of the English language in its purity. Mr. Hunter's little work is a timely one; and he has done well in appending to it the biographies of Julius Cæsar and Brutus from Sir Thomas North's translation of Plutarch's Lives, and thereby showing the young reader how much Shakespeare was indebted to that volume not only for the incidents, but the language, of the drama named at the head of this notice. The introductory remarks are judicious; but we strongly recommend any reader who wishes to acquire a correct knowledge of Rome as it was in the days of the first Cæsar to read Merivale's "Roman Republic," or at least the latter portion of it. The volume is not a bulky one, and the reader will be well repaid by its perusal.

*A Treatise on Algebra.* By JAMES BRYCE, M.A., LL.D., F.G.S. (Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black. 1861. pp. 352.)—This is the third edition of an elementary treatise on algebra which for simplicity and rigid accuracy of definition has, we think, no superior. The volume is, we imagine, already well known to many teachers; and we can confidently recommend it to those who are in want of a good text-book. The chapters on "Series and Logarithms" appear to us particularly well done; but if any person wants to see how a difficult subject can be simplified by a really competent writer, we recommend them to turn to the chapter on "Probability," which we need hardly say is in general somewhat of a crux to the young algebraist.

*Report on the Examination for Admission to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, on the 7th January 1861, with Copies of the Examination Papers.* (Harrison. 1861. pp. 63.)—A glance at these pages will satisfy any one that the examination of candidates for admission to Woolwich is now quite severe enough to test the capabilities of any ordinary young man between the ages of sixteen and twenty. The examination, too, is conducted in such a manner that all favouritism is completely excluded from it, and we have little doubt that in general the best men get the most marks. Of course, an over-nervous candidate, however clever, may fail, but then over-nervous candidates are not the best stuff of which to make officers. Those persons are now in a decided minority who hold that, because Clive could not solve an easy quadratic equation, or Nelson spell a dozen consecutive words without a blunder, therefore we must turn all our military students into pedants requiring them to be able to accomplish both these not very difficult feats. It might just as well be argued the other way that, because Polybius and Julius Cæsar were brave captains and wrote history well, therefore all soldiers should be able to write history equally well. We may remind future candidates that after July 1861 only those between the ages of sixteen and nineteen will be admitted to examination.



**THE AFFAIRS OF DULWICH COLLEGE** were the subject of representation to Sir G. C. Lewis last week, by a deputation from the vestries of St. Botolph, Bishopgate Without, St. Giles, Camberwell, and St. Luke's, Middlesex, who urged the need of further reforms, which the Home Secretary promised to take into consideration.

Steps are being taken to raise a memorial to the late Warden of Winchester College, and most probably the great west window of the cathedral will be filled with stained glass in his honour.

*Oxford.*—In a Convocation held on Thursday, the 7th inst., the list of Examiners and Moderators, already published, was approved.

James S. Cattlow, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, was nominated a Master of the Schools.

There will be elections of one Fellow and three Scholars of Trinity College on Trinity Monday, May 27.

There will be an election to at least three Scholarships at Brasenose College on May 31.

The Rev. Robert Duckworth, M.A., has been admitted an actual Fellow of Trinity College, after the expiration of one year's probation.

The Rev. B. Price, M.A., Pembroke, Sedleian Professor, has been appointed a Delegate of the Press by the Vice-Chancellors and Proctors, in the room of the late Dr. Bandinel.

The Professor of Music delivered a lecture on *The Form, Construction, and Application of the Fugue and its Cognates*, in the Music School, on Thursday, the 14th inst., at two o'clock.

The Demyship at Magdalen College, for the greatest proficiency in natural science, has been awarded to Mr. William Henry Corfield, of the Grammar School, Cheltenham. There were five candidates.

The electors of the Laudian Professorship of Arabic have elected the Rev. Robert Gandell, M.A., Assistant Tutor of Magdalen Hall, formerly Michell Fellow of Queen's.

The examiners for the Burdett Coutts Scholarship give notice that an examination will be held in the University Museum on Monday next, the 18th of March, and following days, for the purpose of electing a Scholar on that foundation. The scholarship is open to all members of the University who at the time of election shall have passed the public examination before Moderators and the public examination in the school of natural science, and who shall not have exceeded the fifth year from their matriculation.

The examiners appointed to award the Hertford Scholarship, founded for the encouragement of Latin literature on the dissolution of Hertford College, have signified to the Vice-Chancellor that their choice has fallen on Mr. Courtenay Peregrine Ibert, Scholar of Balliol College. They also state that Messrs. Thomas Leslie Papillon, Scholar of Balliol College, and Charles George Horatio Shorting, Scholar of Corpus Christi College, are deserving of honourable mention. There were upwards of 40 candidates, and it is a striking fact that Mr. Ibert and Mr. Papillon are the two Junior Scholars of Balliol, and that Mr. Shorting, jun., Scholar of Corpus, was elected from Balliol, where he entered as a commoner.

The following summary of the members of the University has just been published, viz.:

	Members of Convocation.	Members on the Books.		Members of Convocation.	Members on the Books.
University .....	169	292	St. John's.....	228	341
Balliol.....	197	351	Jesus.....	83	162
Merton.....	108	180	Wadham.....	196	308
Exeter.....	320	572	Pembroke.....	127	527
Oriel.....	205	387	Worcester.....	192	317
Queen's.....	166	269	St. Mary's Hall	50	76
New.....	118	183	Magdalen Hall	140	261
Lincoln.....	138	191	New Inn Hall...	17	33
All Souls.....	97	114	St. Alban Hall	7	23
Magdalen.....	161	239	St. Edmund Hall	39	73
Brasenose.....	278	424	Littin's Hall ...	1	7
Corpus.....	108	183			
Christ Church.....	477	847		3786	6396
Trinity.....	194	306			
Matriculations, 1860.....			410		
Masters.....			233		
Bachelors.....			305		

There is an increase of members of Convocation of 51 on the year, and also of 58 in members on the books, and in the number of Bachelors of five only; whilst the number of matriculations were decreased, in the year, nine; and Master's degree shows a decrease of 25.

*Cambridge.*—At a Congregation on Thursday, the 7th inst., graces to the following effect passed the Senate: To adopt the regulations proposed by the Council for the appointment of Boards of Studies. To extend the time for sending in the exercises for the Maitland Prize this year till the month of August. To grant the use of the Senate House, schools, and lecture-rooms to the British Association for the Promotion of Science in 1862. To confirm the report of the Council of March 4, relative to the augmentation of the stipends of the Professors, and to appoint the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Christ's, the Master of St. John's, Professor Adams, Dr. Paget, Mr. Power of Pembroke, Mr. Latham of Trinity Hall, Mr. Ferrers of Caius, and Mr. Lightfoot of Trinity, a Syndicate upon the subject. To appoint the Master of Trinity, Professor Browne, Mr. Westmorland of Jesus, and Mr. Lamb of Caius, Syndics to confer with Mr. Salvin upon the subject of new museums and lecture-rooms. To accept the gift of 500*l.* for the Hare Prize. [See letter of the V.C. published last week.] To adopt the recommendation of the Council upon the subject of the recitation of Prize poems. [See *CRITIC* last week.]

The Board of Legal Studies have reported to the Senate that they have had under their consideration the cases of several undergraduates who have been selected for appointments in the Indian Civil Service, and are desirous of taking degrees in law in the University while preparing themselves for the "further examination for the said service," and, thinking that the double object these gentlemen have in view may be promoted by an alteration in the regulations for the examinations for the ordinary degrees in law, they beg leave to recommend to the Senate that permission be granted them to make the following change, viz.: "That candi-

dates for the ordinary degree in law be allowed the option of being examined in the principles of jurisprudence and in Hindoo and Mahomedan law instead of "Hallam's Constitutional History."

The Professor of Political Economy gives notice that the next examination for certificates in that subject will be on Monday, April 8, at ten o'clock, in the Senate House. Gentlemen who purpose to attend it are requested to give their names to Mr. Henry Boning, Junior Marshal, 19, Pembroke-street, on or before Saturday, April 6.

The following University Scholarships have been awarded: Craven (classical), to Rowland Knyvet Wilson, King's College; Porson (classical), to A. Sidgwick, Trinity College; Browne, to William Henry Stone, Trinity College.

Two Minor Scholarships (one for 40*l.* and one for 20*l.* per annum) are open to competition at Clare College. The examination will commence on May 28. Subjects: Latin and Greek translation, Latin composition, Euclid and trigonometry, arithmetic and algebra, divinity. The scholarships will be tenable for three years, or until exchanged for a foundation scholarship. Names of candidates and testimonials to character are to be sent to the Rev. A. Wolfe, Tutor of Clare College.

There will be an election of Scholars at St. Peter's College on Saturday, June 8. Two scholarships of the respective values of 60*l.* and 40*l.* per annum, and tenable until the Scholars shall have taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts, will be thrown open for competition amongst those candidates who, having been previously admitted at this college, intend to commence their residence in October next. Any persons who intend to become candidates are requested to communicate with the Rev. J. W. Taylor, Tutor of St. Peter's College.

The University having accepted a fund raised by several members of St. John's College for the purpose of founding a prize, to be called the Adams Prize, for the best essay on some subject of pure mathematics, astronomy, or other branch of natural philosophy, the prize to be given once in two years, and to be open to the competition of all persons who have at any time been admitted to a degree in this University, the examiners have given notice that the following is the subject for the prize to be adjudged in 1863: "A Dissertation on the Phenomena of dark and bright lines in Spectra." Suggestions towards a theory of the lines may accompany the dissertation. The essays must be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the 16th of December 1862, privately; each is to have some motto prefixed, and is to be accompanied by a paper sealed up, with the same motto on the outside; which paper is to inclose another, folded up, having the candidate's name and college written therein. The papers containing the names of those candidates who may not succeed will be destroyed unopened. Any candidate is at liberty to send in his essay printed or lithographed. The successful candidate will receive about 110*l.* He is required to print the essay at his own expense, and to present a copy to the University library, to the library of St. John's College, and to each of the four examiners.

#### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.**—With the month of March that portion of the season termed "regular" breaks up, although it oftentimes takes two or three heavy blows before the last fragment disappears. On Saturday the managers issued their usual closing address, but announced at the same time six extra representations. When these are numbered among the past, two supplementary extras will take place, and then, perhaps, farewell to English opera for months to come. During the past week Mendelssohn's "Son and Stranger" has been subjoined in the bills to the "Black Domino." What necessity existed for bringing out an operetta never intended for the stage, when Auber's comic work was crowding the house *solus*, is beyond our ken. The "Son and Stranger" has never been regarded in any other light than that of a curiosity. It was composed for strictly private purposes, and for one of those family occasions which rank as sacred among the Germans. The story is as bald as theatrical story can be, and although the music contains abundant proofs of genius, its extreme simplicity hardly fits it for such a theatre as that which is the ornament of Bow-street. Mr. Harrison has notified "Maritana" for his benefit on Tuesday. Miss Pyne has either not consulted the oracle for the following Thursday, or else deems it politic for the present to observe silence, which in some instances, is silver.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—Occasionally the students hereto belonging make a demonstration through the medium of a chamber concert. Such an affair occurred on Wednesday evening the 6th inst. Without any very violent stretch of imagination, the character of the audience may be arrived at, viz., enthusiastic friends and cool critics. The meeting took place at Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, in a room badly constructed for sound, difficult of ingress, and not very delightfully ventilated. As a national institution, the Royal Academy of Music has never been surrounded with an extraordinary halo of glory, and it is to be apprehended that the little lustre it may as yet possess will become "small by degrees," &c. There must be something functionally if not organically wrong in the Royal system, if a part-song by Pinsuti, sung on the evening in question, fairly represents the vocal training adopted, and the degrees of excellence attained. That many of the students who presented themselves are possessed of real musical talent, there is no denying; our regret is that it should be endangered either by what haunts us as imperfect or negligent teaching. Miss Zimmermann essayed a pianoforte solo, the joint compositions of Mr. Potter and Dr. Sterndale Bennett. To speak truthfully, the performance of these trifles was a very unequal one for a student with the K.S. affix. Mr. Radcliff exhibited great familiarity with the flute, and played Nicholson's No. 12 in a very artistic and effective manner. Weber's

duet in E flat, for pianoforte and clarinet, passed muster as a very creditable performance. All the aspirants to fame and fortune addressed themselves vigorously to the task assigned, and in many instances came off with more *éclat* than they probably anticipated. The room was crowded to the doors.

**MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.**—On the 7th inst. a concert took place at St. James's Hall, to promote the Hullah Fund. The attendance was not so large as the friends of the gentleman intended to be benefited had calculated upon. The music selected, and the style of performing it, came up fully to the Leslie standard; and this is no faint eulogy.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL.**—The first concert of the tenth New Philharmonic season was given on Monday to one of the largest and most brilliant audiences that have been assembled in this building for some considerable time past. Soon after eight o'clock the whole area of the hall was occupied by a dressy company, and late comers had to soar aloft into the balconies for sedentary accommodation. Dr. Wylde, the conductor, had taken care to collect a truly excellent band and chorus, competent in every respect to the discharge of the elaborate music of which his programme was formed. Beethoven's prelude to Goethe's tragedy of "Egmont," placed first, fully demonstrated the material of the instrumentalists. But the great feature in the early part of the evening was Schubert's symphony in C, a work destined, or we mistake signs, to be popular in the widest meaning of the word. On this subject, however, critics seem to be very much divided. Schubert, till recently, was seldom spoken of in this country. He had the disadvantage to flourish during the period of Beethoven's most marvellous productive activity, and the greater part of his life was witness to the incessant artistic triumphs of that extraordinary genius. Germany has for some years been collecting and publishing Schubert's instrumental works, and among them are found many of striking originality and intrinsic worth. Dr. Schumann and a few other admirers of this musical genius consider his symphony in C entitled to a place by the side of Mozart's "Jupiter" and Beethoven's "Eroica." At present the film over our mental vision is too thick to discover such exalted merit. Schubert's C may be regarded as a portraiture of Gipsy life. A strain given out by the horn is indicative of the call of the tribe, by which the wanderers are brought together to mingle their voices in wild exultant song. The *andante* is a kind of national hymn, handed down from sire to son through a long chain of ages and still possessing great magical influence. Imagination may easily picture in the scherzo a kind of gipsy carnival, in which these sunbrowned children of the desert frolic in unchecked pleasure. From the extreme length of each movement, and the continual welling up of buoyant and delightful melodies, the listener at times finds it difficult to follow the composer through any long train of thought. In some instances it appears as if he himself lacked the power of fully developing his own ideas, and if this be really so, we opine that it will be found to be a material drawback to the enjoyment of the symphony, even when it becomes more familiar. Weber's concerto in E flat, pianoforte (Miss Arabella Goddard); Mendelssohn's concerto, violin (M. Vieuxtemps); the overture to "Oberon;" two songs by Madame Sherrington, and a chorus from "The Seasons," "Hark! the merry-toned horn," contributed towards making the evening one of unalloyed enjoyment.

**THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION.**—Nothing more surely indicates the progress of musical taste in England than the number of amateur associations which have been organised with so much success during the last ten years. Of these, one of the most renowned is the Vocal Association, whose first concert for the present season was given on Tuesday evening. The earliest thing submitted, viz., a motet (double choir), "Misericordia Domini," gave unmistakable evidence of very great recent improvement among the chorists, whether viewed with regard to precision of tone, delicacy of colour, or exactitude in point of time. Two chorales, belonging to a set of twelve traceable to Martin Luther—"O let us praise the Lord," and "Wake, O wake! a voice is crying"—if taken as fair specimens of the existing status of the association, justly warrant the statement above expressed. It must nevertheless be owned that the distinctive features which characterised this association when first ushered into the world have melted so much away, that a very slight distinction is observable between them and other musical entertainments built upon the scale colossal. For instance, the fourth item in the first part consisted of a quintet of Onslow in B flat, played by the London Quintet Union (Messrs. Dando, Weslake, Webb, Pettit, and Reynolds). No. 7 was a prelude and fugue, "Alla Tarantella," composed by J. S. Bach, and performed by Miss Arabella Goddard. Nor was the professional vocal element disregarded. Miss Laura Baxter sang a recit. and air from an obsolete opera of Handel, "Lascia ch'io pianga," and Miss Banks warbled a fairy melody from Mr. Benedict's last cantata, "Mark the waves," &c. Taking the concert throughout, it may be regarded as one of the most satisfactory that the Vocal Association has for a considerable period submitted to the ordeal of public opinion. Mr. Benedict conducted, and Herr Ganz assisted at the pianoforte.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—A well-devised programme, and a calm, sunshiny day, proved sufficiently magnetic to draw more than four thousand persons to Sydenham on the last concert of the winter series. Beethoven's symphony "Eroica," the well-known cantata "Adeleida," a grand scena from "Fidelio," and the same composer's only concerto for violin (op. 61), may be cited among the cardinal points

of interest. So thoroughly familiar have the members of the Palace band become with the works of Beethoven, that the great master invariably meets with friendly treatment, while the "readings" of the conductor so fully coincide with our own views of correctness as to afford very rare opportunities for critical rebuke. M. Vieuxtemps appears to be just now engrossing all the solo business appertaining to violinism, although he is not the only artist in London capable of doing ample justice to the concerto alluded to. His style is certainly a very captivating one, his tone wondrously pure, and his execution so extremely facile, that he steals insensibly into favour with every audience to whom he addresses himself. Mme. Rudersdorf and Mr. Henry Haigh were the vocalists engaged. The lady sang the scena to German words, and afterwards a song in English. It so happened that the notes wedded to native words were the more heartily welcomed. Mr. Haigh received a full share of the honours divided among the vocalists.

**EXETER HALL.**—Crowded as the performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society always are, it is a question whether the great hall was ever more densely packed than on Friday the 8th inst., when "Elijah" was produced for the first time this season. Miss Parepa had charge of the principal soprano music; Madame Sainton-Dolby was the contralto; Mr. Reeves the tenor; and Mr. Santley impersonated the prophet-hero. Madame Laura Baxter also contributed to the solo business. To say that the oratorio receives a finished treatment throughout, whenever the Sacred Harmonic undertake to perform it, is now a stereotyped phrase.

**WHITTINGTON ROOMS, STRAND.**—Mr. Willy gave his final quartet concert of the season on Wednesday evening, the 13th. Although no reason was assigned for a removal from Exeter Hall, yet the change of locality was obviously an improvement. There was a feeling of comfort pervading the Whittington Room altogether inexperienced on the two concerts preceding. The programme set forth Beethoven's quartet in C major (No. 9), a sonata by Mendelssohn in B flat for pianoforte and violoncello, a quartet by Mozart in A major, and another in G major (No. 75) by Haydn. Messrs. Willy, Carrodus, Weslake, and Lidel were the executants concerned in the quartets; Mr. H. Webb and M. Lidel performed the sonata; and Miss Eliza Hughes let in an aria and a song, which relieved the instrumentalists and delighted the audience.

#### CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. .... Hanover-square. Philharmonic Society. 8.  
St. James's Hall. Monday Popular. 8.  
Her Majesty's Concert Room. Christy Minstrels; and during the week. 8.  
TUES. .... Hanover-square. Messrs. Klindworth, H. Blagrove, and Daubert's Third Chamber. 8.30.  
WED. .... Exeter Hall. National Choral Society. 7.30.  
THURS. .... St. James's Hall. Mr. H. Leslie's Choir. 8.30.  
SAT. .... Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3.

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

**THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS** was circulated on Saturday at Covent Garden Theatre, at the close of the Pyne-Harrison season:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—At the termination of our third season at Covent-garden (and fifth of management in London), we beg to say farewell to those kind friends who have supported us through it. We did not think it necessary before the season began to state the enormous additional outlay we had incurred to gratify our kind patrons and the public, or to set ourselves forward in any ostentatious light whatever; we, therefore, might be said to open silently, deeming that our friends and patrons would now have good faith in us, as we had in them; and that this trust should not be disappointed, we considerably enlarged our company, our band, and our chorus—made arrangements for the production of Mr. Balfe's new grand opera, "Bianca" (written expressly for us), with all splendour, and entered into numerous arrangements, scenic and otherwise, to give effect to the most expensive pantomime that has ever been undertaken; these were concluded prior to our season commencing, and induced the necessity of withdrawing "Bianca" during the Christmas festival. Through all the discouragement of a season which has proved adverse to all public entertainments, we have exerted ourselves to the utmost, keeping faith with the public, and never closing a single night on any pretence whatever, the various novelties, and our great *répertoire*, have been produced in every instance with expense, care, and attention, and we have endeavoured faithfully to ratify the promises made by us when we (who were the first instigators) undertook the onerous task of establishing a national opera, thereby affording a home for English composers and English artists. We, therefore, still hope that you will uphold us in our efforts; and, as we are about to venture on future seasons here, that they may prove, by your liberal support, as prosperous as the preceding ones have been. Several works by native composers have been accepted, and will be produced with completeness. Several eminent artists are added to the establishment, and a difference will be made in the tariff of admission. To quote a favourite bard—"Tis not in mortal to ensure success, we can but study to deserve it." Wishing a kind farewell to all, we most respectfully bid you adieu.—LOUISA PYNE, W. HARRISON, Managers.—March 9."

The *Entr'acte* gives the following list of pieces which M. Scribe has left completely or nearly finished:—"L'Ecrin du Roi de Garbe," a comic opera in three acts, founded on the story of "La Fiancée du Roi de Garbe," with the music by M. Auber; "L'Ange Gardien," a comic opera in one act, on a subject of the author's own invention, the music by Adolphe Nibelle; "La Beauté du Diable," a comic opera, in one act, music by M. Giulio Alary; "La Dame des Bruyères," a comic opera in three acts; and a five-act comedy. Besides the above, M. Scribe has left an immense number of sketches of pieces, and detached scenes, sufficient to occupy a long life in completing them.

The celebrated soprano singer Velluti, one of the most successful interpreters of Rossini's music, died a few days since, aged eighty, at his villa



in the environs of Padua, where he has long resided. It was for him that Meyerbeer composed his "Il Crociato," and Rossini his "Aureliano en Palmira." Velluti was formerly one of the singers in the Sistine Chapel.

The Malta *Observer* complains that, during a sitting which lasted more than forty minutes, the council of the dependency, without one single remark, good, bad, or indifferent, on the part of elective members, has committed the country to the expenditure of at least 25,000*l.* for the construction of a new theatre. And this, too, out of an annual revenue of less than 150,000*l.*, of which 97,666*l.* were last year raised from import duties on bread, meat, oil, wines, spirits, and potatoes!

On the night of the 19th ult. the old and spacious Teatro Nuovo, at Naples, was burnt down. The flames burst out about midnight, when succour was less likely to be obtained, and at two o'clock the roof fell in. The Teatro Nuovo was devoted principally to the opera buffa, and was one of the oldest in Naples.

The *Moniteur* publishes the text of the report presented by M. Hittorf on the competition for a plan of the new Opera-house in Paris:—"After alluding to the various great works which, by order of the Emperor, had been executed for the embellishment of Paris, the report states that the Sovereign who had completed the Louvre did not forget that the prosperity of the Fine Arts was reckoned among one of the first glories of a nation, and in consequence the erection of a new Opera-house had been ordered. The great number of plans sent in and the crowds who flocked to examine them at the Exhibition Palace were strong proofs of the interest taken by the public in the work. After mentioning the numbers of the plans which were fixed on by the jury for the prizes, the report goes on to state the motives which induced the jury to make their award. Plan 6, by M. Gïnain, which received 6000*fr.*, was considered both ingenious and novel, and particularly the arrangement of the first tier; the communications were wide and easy between the different parts of the house, and were means of giving noble fronts to all the sides of the building. No. 34, by M. Crepinet, who had been awarded 4000*fr.*, was well conceived, the outward appearance of the building being appropriate to the purpose for which it was intended. The other plans were also well designed. The report then goes on to say that what appeared to the jury to be wanting in all the plans was good covered approaches, easy and without danger for persons in carriages and on foot. It also points out as a great defect that the wide staircases stopped at the first tier of boxes, instead of going up to the upper ones. Most of the competitors had failed in giving sufficient dimensions to the stage and to the part of the buildings appropriated to the administration. Mr. Hittorf then states that from the merits of the plans which have received premiums, an expectation may naturally be entertained of favourable results from more developed studies. The fronts, as represented in the plans, are, however, wanting in that grandeur attached to the idea of an opera-house, and what appeared in many of the fronts as injurious to the good effect was the projecting porticos forming terraces. The jury also pointed out a serious inconvenience—the absence of unity in the building, a fact which destroys those effects of harmony which distinguish the finest monuments, both ancient and modern. Each front ought to offer a certain degree of regularity, and to appear to belong to one and the same edifice. The report concludes by expressing its regret that no ground existed for awarding the grand prize, and its wish that a fresh competition, which would have for recompense the execution of the edifice, should take place between the authors of the five best plans, the result of which might be the construction of an opera-house worthy of the capital and of France.

#### ART AND ARTISTS.

##### MR. PATON'S "PURSUIT OF PLEASURE."

AT THE GERMAN GALLERY in Bond-street is now to be seen Mr. Noel Paton the Scottish Academician's most important picture, one well known in Scotland, and a few years ago "exhibited" at the British Institution, where, however, it was noticed by few, having been (of course) hung out of sight. "The Pursuit of Pleasure" is an allegory on canvas. Pleasure, by which not mere sensuality is signified, but the lust after power, or glory, or riches, &c., is personified as a beautiful nude female form, floating on the air, fascinating by her seductive but heartless glance the motley throng who follow in blind haste to the brink of the sea of wrath. The churchman, statesman, poet, Bacchanal, the gay and thoughtless votaries of vanity, the miser, are each represented in the crowd: each pursuing his particular ideal of the *summum bonum*, and often trampling underfoot less fortunate comrades or victims, who fall in the general scramble. The Angel of Doom, with extended arms and uplifted sword, hovers a shadowy form above them all. The picture is one of that very rare class nowadays which appeals to the mind. There is a high mental aim, if also a little too metaphysical and yet obvious an one. But mental aims must in art be expressed by purely physical means. And, judged merely as a work of art, the present picture seems to us a noble failure rather than a triumphant success. The whole is carefully studied, and even more carefully painted. But there is too much of abstract instead of individual humanity in the figures which people the canvas. The characters are generic rather than specific; conventional impersonations of the vices, rather than real flesh and blood illustrating the vices. The composition, again, has none of that instinctive magic which flows from the design of a truly imaginative mind. Take away one subordinate figure—that sure test—and its loss would not be felt. The colour is plausible, but heavy and discordant; has none of the lyrical inspiration appropriate to such a theme. In this particular, the solemn after-sunset sky is the finest and most impressive feature. The drawing is good nearly throughout; the execution sound and elaborate. Nearly four years' labour are said to have been engrossed by the picture. It is a work of a high class, one it is impossible to look at without respect, if also without that unqualified

submission which a high imaginative genius, who makes reality the medium for expressing his ideal thought, can instantaneously extort. The scrutiny we have devoted to it is in itself a tribute to its unusual and intrinsic claims. We would ourselves rather fail partially with Mr. Paton, than succeed wholly with some painters of ignoble aim—or none, we know.

The "Pursuit of Pleasure" was originally purchased by Mr. Hill, the Edinburgh publisher, who is now having it engraved by Mr. H. J. Ryall, the engraver of Wilkie and Landseer. It is a picture which will appear to advantage in an engraving. It looks well for the chances of art of a more mental kind than ordinarily fills our exhibition rooms, that a gentleman should have arisen (Mr. Briggs, of Barbadoes) to purchase the picture, subject to Mr. Hill's right of copyright, and of exhibiting it for four years, at no less a price than 2000 guineas.

A REPORT is in circulation, the accuracy of which we would willingly disbelieve, to the effect that the annual dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, appointed to take place on the 23rd, and to be presided over by the Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., is to be deprived of the presence and co-operation of a number of its customary supporters. The ground of offence is Mr. Cowper, as head of the Board of Works, having resisted the application made to him to abandon the new ride in Kensington-gardens. In this application most of the resident artists at Kensington took part. And now, it is said, they will revenge themselves, by withholding from him their countenance on the 23rd. Unfortunately, the revenge will not fall on him, but in reality on the funds of a most excellent charity, the object of which is to afford relief to their less fortunate and necessitous brethren—an institution the exemplary management and economy of which are constantly quoted as worthy the imitation of the Literary Fund. We trust the artists in question, including as they do an influential section of the Royal Academy, will not act as rumour says they are to.

The two effective pictures by Mr. Selous, "Jerusalem in her Grandeur," as she was, or we may conjecture her to have been,—and "Jerusalem in her Fall," the picturesque panoramic view from the Mount of Olives, are now being exhibited again in Waterloo-place. They are pictures to interest a wide class.

By a slip of the pen we last Saturday announced the private view of the French Exhibition as about to take place that day, instead of that day week, viz., to-day, the 16th. To-day also takes place the private view of the Portland Gallery. Both exhibitions open to the public on Monday next.

On Wednesday next the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts will hold its second conversazione for the season in the Portland Gallery.

The following is extracted from a private letter from Rome: "Of the numerous beautiful works in Sculpture produced this season by our countrymen here, none have pleased me so much as two colossal bas-reliefs for a monument near Edinburgh, by Mr. Gatley, who has rapidly risen to eminence: their dimensions are 16 feet by 8. One side represents the destruction of Pharaoh and his host. The artist has chosen the moment when the rolling waves are surrounding the mighty monarch. Some of the men and horses have already sunk, whilst the splendid snorting war horse of Pharaoh is proudly struggling against his impending fate. The obverse side represents the triumphal song of Miriam. Mr. Gatley has taken infinite pains in studying the Jewish type in the Ghetto here; consequently has been most successful in portraying their national physiognomy, with all its unmistakable characteristics. We predict that this fine work, when completed, will create an immense sensation in the artistic world, and feel confident that nothing now exists in England that can compete with this magnificent production. The model of the second of these bas-reliefs is now completed, and will be on view at the artist's studio in Rome. Mr. Cardwell has just completed a group of great originality and merit, superior to most works of modern days, 'The Triumph of Profane over Divine Love.'

At the distribution of prizes to "art-workmen" by the Architectural Museum last week, the chairman, Mr. Beresford Hope, in the course of a lengthened harangue, went out of his way to refer to the destruction of Chichester spire, and to whitewash the architect. "The disaster was not to be traced to the fault of any one, for the exertions of one of their own body [can the world want more?], viz., of Mr. Slater, had been unremittingly directed to support the tottering pile, and to avert the misfortune which had occurred." "The downfall of the spire was a misfortune which it was absolutely impossible to prevent." The value of such dogmatic assertions without any attempt at proof is easily appraised. It so happens that when Dean Hook entered on his post at Chichester, and found Mr. Slater appointed as architect, the former wrote to that well-known dilettante Mr. Beresford Hope, and asked if Mr. Slater were a competent man, and received for answer that he was—that he, Mr. Hope, employed him himself. This is the vicious circle in which inquiry finds itself balked. To shield themselves, the employers and those who recommended the architect in question have to absolve him. If Mr. Slater did adopt the very best measures, it is not a simple assertion which will prove it. Last week, by the way, the Prince Consort visited the ruin, and was attended by Mr. G. G. Scott. It was really an excess of modesty on Mr. Slater's part to absent himself. Surely he could have explained the catastrophe better than an outsider—was more up in the subject.

We have seen the designs for the Great Exhibition Buildings of 1862. They offer little for remark on the æsthetic side. The iron-and-glass nave is crossed at its two ends by transepts, connecting it with the parallel buildings; the intersection being crowned by an iron-and-glass dome. One of these parallel buildings will be the picture gallery, to be built of brick. The elevation towards Cromwell-road of this gallery has the most pretension to architectural effect, not, however, of a very recondite or captivating kind: a long monotonous façade of round arched openings, only broken by doorways and the domes at the two ends.

On Tuesday last Mr. Phillips sold a collection of old pictures, including some very interesting examples of the early Italian masters.

On Monday next Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson will commence a three-days' sale of two important collections of Greek, Roman, and other coins: those of Mr. Waring Hay Newton, of Haddington, and of M. le Carneiff, of St. Petersburg.

The inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope have subscribed for a statue of the Governor, Sir George Grey, and have selected W. C. Marshall, R.A., as the sculptor to execute it.

The valuable collection of portraits of medical men in the library of the Royal College of Surgeons has been enriched by a donation from Sir Charles George Young, Garter King of Arms, of the fine collection of such portraits, formed by his late brother, Dr. James Forbes Young, of Kennington.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Architectural Institute, Mr. Cowper has appointed a commission to consider the best means of preserving the stone of the Palace at Westminster. It will include among architects, Mr. Tite, Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. G. G. Scott, Mr. Sydney Smirke, Mr. Edward Barry; among geologists, Sir Robert Murchison, Professors Ansted and Tennant, and Mr. C. H. Smith; among chemists, Professor Hofmann, Dr. Frankland, and Mr. F. A. Abel.

The Art Union of Glasgow has issued to its subscribers its engraving after Frith's "Many Happy Returns of the Day," the well-known domestic scene, in which a whole family are celebrating at dessert, with unwonted libations of wine on the children's part and with gifts from the elders, the birth-day of one of the little ones, who sits under her garland in triumphal state at the merry table. The engraving is clearly and vigorously executed. The expression and character of the original are retained, and much of the bright vivacity and sparkle.

An important collection of modern English pictures was sold by Messrs. Christie on Saturday last. At this, as at the other recent sales, prices ruled low, comparatively to what they of late years have been; and doubtless many of the pictures were bought in. From a variety of causes dealers are holding back this season. Mr. Frost's "Dance," one of the artist's best pictures, sold for 101 gs. to Messrs. Graves. Phillip's "Cotter's Sunday Morning" was knocked down at 245 gs.; F. R. Pickers-gill's "Warrior Poets contending in Song" (1859), 180 gs.; Poole's "Sir Guyon led to the Bower of Bliss," 120 gs.; Müller's "Bristol from Meton-hill," 195 gs.; Roberts's "Edinburgh," painted for Wm. Playfair, the architect, 250 gs.; Roberts's "Jerusalem," 380 gs.; Poole's "Lear and Cordelia," 260 gs.; Landseer's "Deer in the Lake," which is to be delivered to the purchaser after the engraving is finished, viz. in about eighteen months, commanded 1000 gs.; the same artist's drawings of "The Two Horses—Protection and Free Trade," 260 gs. (Graves); Müller's "View near Whitechurch," 118 gs.; J. Linnell's "Hampstead Heath," 122 gs.; Müller's "Corfu," 119 gs.; Frith's "Bed-time," a small picture, 112 gs.; J. F. Lewis's "Waiting for the Ferry," Upper Egypt, 150 gs.

The eight days' sale by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson of Mr. George Smith's extensive and fine collection of engravings came to an end on Tuesday last. The total realised was 4835*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* It will be seen that the works of the old engravers maintain their position, extraordinary as has been the advance in price of late years; modern prints on the other hand, of the last generation, often go below even their intrinsic value, not to mention their nominal. From among the numerous engravings after modern English masters we can only select a few of the more important items. Mulready.—The Wolf and the Lamb, by John H. Robinson, india proof before letters; 6*l.* 15*s.* Turner.—Ancient Italy, by John Pye, fine india proof before letters; 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The Temple of Jupiter, by John Pye, same state; 7*l.* 5*s.* Turner's Picturesque Views of England and Wales, largest paper, proofs before the letters, with the etchings, the first 15 numbers in cloth, Nos. 16 to 24 unbound. The set of etchings is complete, with the exception of the "Streights of Dover," now placed as a frontispiece; of which only three impressions were taken; 115*l.* Turner's Southern Coast, india proofs before the letters, 80 plates, in a portfolio with leaves, very fine and scarce; etchings to the above work, nearly complete; 90*l.* Wilkie.—The Jew's Harp, unique finished proof on plain paper, with the white button; 6*l.* The Rent Day, by Raimbach, the second proving on plain paper, rare; and the etching; 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Village Politicians, by Raimbach, first india proof; and the etching; 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Amongst the engravings after Landseer: Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time, by Samuel Cousins, most brilliant first proof; 23*l.* The Highland Drovers, by Watt, fine india artist's proof (the earliest state); 9*l.* 5*s.* The Sanctuary, by C. Lewis, india proof before any letters; 10*l.* 10*s.* Among the engravings by the classic masters: Anderloni.—Woman taken in Adultery, after Titian, proof before any letters; 9*l.* Berghem.—The Drinking Cow, in the first state of the plate, with the artist's name etched, fine and extra rare, from the Debois Collection; 20*l.* C. Bervic.—Rape of Dejanira, after Guido, fine and brilliant proof before any letters, in the first state; 11*l.* 15*s.* Blooteling.—Prince Rupert, a most rare and beautiful proof; 10*l.* 10*s.* B. X. R.—The Woman taken in Adultery, very curious and rare, from Mr. Davenport Bromley's Collection; 20*l.* Bonasone.—The Creation of Eve, after Michael Angelo, brilliant and rare impression before the plate was cut; 16*l.* Bridoux.—The Miraculous Conception, after Murillo, fine india proof before any letters; 8*l.* 10*s.* Campagnola.—A Child playing with Cats, a charming composition; not described by Bartsch; from the Wilson Collection, copied in his Catalogue; perhaps unique; 36*l.* A Naked Female Sleeping, fine and scarce; undescribed; from the Esdaile and Davenport Bromley Collection; 8*l.* Agostino Caracci.—The Portrait of Titian, in the first state, most brilliant and rare, from the Debois Collection; 17*l.* 10*s.* Desnoyers.—La Vierge au Poisson, after Raffaele, very fine and rare india proof; 11*l.* 11*s.* La Belle Jardinière, after Raffaele, scarce and fine proof; 11*l.* 11*s.* La Vierge au Voile, after Raffaele, fine and rare india proof; 12*l.* 12*s.* Dupont.—The Hemicycle de l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, after Delaroche, first india proof before any letters; 11*l.* 15*s.* A. Dürrer.—St. Génévieve, most brilliant impression, very rare, from the Debois collection; 7*l.* The Nativity, most brilliant and rare, from the Buckingham and D. Bromley collections; 9*l.* The Great

Fortune, very fine, from the Debois collection; 15*l.* Edelinck.—John Dryden, after Sir Godfrey Kneller, scarce and fine; 11*l.* 10*s.* Esteve.—Moses Striking the Rock, after Murillo, first india proof before any letters, very rare; 15*l.* 15*s.* Faithorne.—Catherine, Queen of Charles II., in the dress she wore on arriving from Portugal, very fine and rare, and in splendid condition; 10*l.* 5*s.* John, Viscount Mordaunt, most brilliant and very rare; 34*l.* Forster.—The Graces, after Raffaele, proof before any letters, with the etching; 11*l.* Garavaglia.—Madonna della Sedia, after Raffaele, first proof before any letters, fine and very rare; 18*l.* Claude.—Shepherd and Shepherdess Conversing, first state, fine and very rare; 13*l.* 13*s.* De Heusch.—The Great Gothard, a beautiful and most rare etching; 25*l.* We must defer till next week the remainder of our account of this interesting sale.

## SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

### MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETIES.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL.**—At the meeting held on Monday (Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair), the papers read were: 1. "Account of Four Excursions in the Japanese Island of Jesso." By Pemberton Hodgson, Esq., F.R.G.S., H.M. Consul at Hakodadi. Mr. Pemberton Hodgson and his party made four journeys in the island of Jesso, during the months of June, July, and August, last year. These journeys were principally along the coast in various directions, but on the last he ascended the great volcano, about 4000 feet high. The country passed was described as exceedingly rich and beautiful, abounding in forest and flowers; chestnut, oak, pine, beech, elm, cherry, sycamore, magnolia, roses, honeysuckle, convallarias, orchids, vines, clematis, and numerous others, as yet unknown varieties. They were received everywhere with the greatest attention and civility during the excursions. He visited likewise the celebrated mines of lead and iron. Jesso he believed to be inhabited along the coast only; the interior being full of bears and other animals, the forests containing "all the woods necessary for the fleets of any country." The natives of this island, consisting principally of the "Ainos," a servile race conquered by the Japanese, and amounting to about 80,000 souls, appear to live chiefly upon fish and vegetables. Large quantities of seaweed and Bêche de Mer are collected. Quail, pigeon, partridge, woodcock, and snipe abound. Gold was also found. Mr. Hodgson concludes by giving his opinion that "Jesso is not known, even to the natives; it is still a nut, of which, with the exception of the shell, they are entirely ignorant." The Chairman, Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, and others, took part in the debate. 2. "Travels in Siam." By Sir R. H. Schomburgk, Cor. F.R.G.S., H.M.'s Consul at Bangkok, which was read by Mr. F. Galton. Sir Robert, accompanied by an interpreter and two nephews of the King of Siam, started from Bangkok in December 1859, visited Aguthia, the old capital, thence ascended the Menam, and reached Lahang, the most southern of the Lao States, on the 23rd of January. Continuing the journey on elephants, the river being too low to admit of his doing so in boats, he reached, after a journey of eleven days, Lakong, and proceeded onwards to Lampun and Zimay, the largest city of the Lao States. Leaving this and following the River Pingfoo, he struck across the great mountains which divide Siam from Her Majesty's Burmah and Tenasserim possessions. Sir Robert concludes his communication by fearing "that this is his last exploring expedition. He is now in his fifty-seventh year, and suffered so intensely from rheumatism during his last journey as to have need of the assistance of two persons when walking." The Chairman announced that, in order to illustrate the Memoir of Mr. Du Chaillu on Equatorial Africa, recently read before the Society, the large room at the house of the Society in Whitehall-place would be used for a few weeks after Easter, to exhibit the most remarkable specimens collected by that traveller, with maps and drawings. The Fellows of the Society to have tickets, upon application, placed at their disposal, and a certain number would also be sent to the councils of various scientific bodies in London. The council had also granted the loan to the Royal Institution of the maps and drawings illustrative of the region of Mr. Du Chaillu's explorations for his intended lecture on Monday the 18th inst. The meeting was then adjourned to the 25th of March.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—March 7; John Bruce, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Lieutenant Windus read a paper on an old descriptive account he had met with of a Maltese war galley, that in the fifteenth century was in the service of the Knights of St. John. Detailed particulars of the make, size, and equipment of the vessel were given. She was fully armed and provisioned; and there was evidence that the wants of her crew of five hundred men were well supplied. The chief point of interest to be remarked, and which had mainly induced the author to bring his communication before the society, was the fact that this ancient vessel of war was a metal-plated ship. She had not, indeed, a casing of iron or steel, and therefore in her the modern idea was not altogether anticipated; but she was fitted with lead plating sufficiently strong, in his opinion, if not to repel, at all events greatly to mitigate the effect of ordnance of that day. As illustrations to his paper, Lieutenant Windus exhibited six oil paintings of Maltese war galleys and a portrait of a captain of galleys, belonging to Sir George Bowyer. Mr. Major, of the map department in the British Museum, then read a very able paper on the discovery of Australia. A map and manuscript have been lately found at the Museum, which will now give the honour of discovery to Portugal. The earliest known voyage to *Terra Australis* was made by the Portuguese in the year 1601.

**ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—March 12; John Gould, Esq., V.P., F.R.S., &c., in the chair. Dr. Cobbold read a paper describing some Cystic Entozoa from the Wart-hog and the Red River-hog, which had recently died in the Society's Menagerie. A paper was read by Mr. J. A. Stewart, of Edinburgh, on the occurrence in the British Seas of *Asteronys Loveni* of Müller and Troschel. A specimen of this starfish had been taken in Loch Torridon, in Ross-shire, in the summer of 1859. Mr. E. W. H. Holdsworth pointed out the characters of a new British species of *Zoanthus*, from an example taken by Mr. T. H. Stewart, in Plymouth Sound, in August 1860, and proposed to call it



*Z. rubricornis*. Dr. Gray described a new species of squirrel in the British Museum collection, from New Grenada, for which he proposed the name *Sciurus Gerrardi*. Mr. R. F. Tones communicated some notes on the genus *Monophyllus* of Leach, resulting from a recent careful examination of Dr. Leach's type-specimen of this genus of bats in the British Museum. A letter was read from Lieut.-Colonel Cavan, F.Z.S., respecting a very fine example of *Pentacrinus caput-Meduse*, taken at Sta. Lucia, in the West Indies, which was exhibited to the meeting. Dr. Crisp exhibited drawings of two species of fish from a salt lagoon near Cape Coast Castle, in South Africa.

CHEMICAL.—March 7: Dr. Hofmann, For. Sec., in the chair. Mr. J. J. Coleman was elected a Fellow. Prof. Field read a paper "On some new minerals from Chili." Dr. Hofmann gave an account of some further researches by Mr. Greiss on nitrogen substitutions.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Feb. 27: T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.P., in the chair. Charles White, Esq., of Gloucester-gardens, E. S. Fulcher, Esq., of Vincent-street, Ovington-square, and Mrs. Gibbs, of Stratford House, West-hill, were elected associates. Various presents to the library were announced. The chairman reported the results of the meeting held in conjunction with the Ethnological Society, to inquire into the discovery of flint implements in undisturbed beds of gravel, &c. Professor Buckman sent for exhibition a flint arrow-head and a flint knife received from India; also some flint chippings, &c., obtained at Cirencester in shallow holes found in gravel along with human skeletons. The Professor remarked that it was on the gravel bed the flints were found, not in the gravel, which had not been disturbed since the time of its deposition, except in the shallow trenches mentioned. The soil at the top of the gravel was full of flints and bits of broken black pottery. The flint chippings were conjectured to have been obtained from a manufactory on this site, which had also been a Roman burial ground, as the skulls were found to belong to that people. Mr. C. Faulkner, F.S.A., exhibited a crescent-shaped knife or scraper wrought in grauwacke, found in the Isle of Wight. Mr. Cuming exhibited a Pech's knife of the same material, found in Scotland. Mr. Forman produced a remarkable axe-hammer, weighing 4lbs. 6oz., of hard stone, and found in the plain of Olympia, in Elis. He also exhibited a cylindrical vessel of copper, inlaid with plates of brass and decorated with a series of arches. It was obtained from the Thames, and would appear to be of Eastern manufacture. The Rev. S. W. King, F.S.A., exhibited several stone implements found in Aberdeenshire; they consisted of a triangular-shaped blade of trap rock, a portion of an axe blade of dark green basalt, an axe blade of grauwacke, nearly nine inches long, a chisel of hard serpentine, and an axe-hammer of hard stone, a Thor's hammer, found in the trenches around the hill fortress at Barra. Mr. King also exhibited an axe blade from the Ascension Isles, Pacific Ocean, formed of the shell of the *Tridacna gigas*. Mr. C. Ainslie produced a signaculum of lead from the Thames, representing a preacher in a pulpit, and beneath, M.A., JOS. COL., supposed to refer to the celebrated Dean Colet. This was referred for further inquiry. Mr. G.

Wright, F.S.A., exhibited Roman coins of Lucilla and Maximinus, together with jettons, dug up at Long Compton, Warwick. Mr. T. Wright, F.S.A., exhibited a coin of Constantine from a hoard just discovered at St. Ives, the particulars of which are promised for a future meeting. Mr. Pettigrew exhibited the impression of a seal of the 17th century, forwarded by Mr. Bateman, of Youlgrave. The matrix is of ivory, and the seal represents a pelican feeding its young with its own blood. Around, the legend reads + SIGILLUM CHROFERI SUTTON PREBENDARI DE BICKLESWADE. Mr. P. read some explanatory notes relating to the Prebend and to Dr. Christopher Sutton, who is known as the preacher of the funeral sermon of the celebrated antiquary Camden. Mr. E. Leven, F.S.A., read an interesting notice of the MSS. in the British Museum, which formerly constituted a portion of the collections of M. de Joursanvault.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. .... Royal Institution. 9. Mr. P. B. Chailu, "Personal Narrative of Travels in Western Central Africa."  
 British Architects. 8.  
 Medical. 8j. Clinical Discussion.  
 Royal United Service Institution. 8j. Capt. E. P. Halstead, R.N., "On Iron-Clad Ships."  
 TUES. .... Royal Institution. 3. Professor Owen, "On Fishes."  
 Civil Engineers. 8. Discussion upon Mr. Murray's paper "On the North Sea or German Ocean."  
 Statistical. 8. M. de Parieu, "On Taxes on Enjoyments." (Jouissances.)  
 Pathological. 8.  
 Ethnological. 8j. 1. Dr. Robert Knox, "On some Ancient Forms of Civilisation."  
 2. Mr. W. Parker Snow, "A few Remarks on the Natives of East Australia, and the Wild Tribes of Tierra del Fuego, with specimens of their workmanship."  
 WED. .... London Institution. 7.  
 Meteorological. 7.  
 Society of Arts. 8. Mr. Charles Tomlinson, "On the Economic History of Paraffine."  
 Geological. 8.  
 THURS. .... Royal Institution. 3. Prof. Tyndall, "On Electricity."  
 Zoological. 4.  
 Philological Club. 6.  
 Numismatic. 7.  
 Linnean. 8. 1. Mr. A. Newton, "On the Possibility of taking a Zoological Census."  
 2. Mr. F. Smith, "On some new species of Ant from the Holy Land." 3. Mr. T. West, "On the Structure of the Feet in Insects."  
 Chemical. 8. Dr. Williamson, "On Thermo-dynamics in relation to Chemical Affinity."  
 Royal. 8j.  
 Antiquaries. 8j.  
 FRI. .... Royal United Service Institution. 3. Captain Ward, R.N., "Life Boats."  
 Royal Institution. 8. Prof. H. D. Rogers, "On the Origin of the Parallel Roads of Glen Roy."  
 SAT. .... Royal Institution. 3. Dr. E. Frankland, "On Inorganic Chemistry."  
 Royal Botanic. 8j.

#### MISCELLANEA.

DURING THE PAST WEEK Newstead Abbey and the estate have been sold by private contract. The purchaser is Mr. W. F. Webb, of Westwick, Durham, and Pepper Hall, Northallerton. Mr. Webb is about 32 years of age, is married, and has a family. He has held a commission in the 17th Lancers, and travelled both in India and Africa. The estate has realised upwards of 10,000*l.* over the highest bid at the auction.

## THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD, AND AUTHORS' & PUBLISHERS' REGISTER.

### HISTORIES OF THE PUBLISHING HOUSES.

IN "THE CRITIC," FOR THE 6TH OF APRIL, WILL APPEAR No. IV. of the Histories of Publishing Houses—"A History of the House of Charles Knight," accompanied by a portrait and a fac-simile autograph. Other histories of the great publishing houses will appear in succession.

THE EVENT OF THE WEEK is the publication of the last volume of Lord Macaulay's History. Every bookseller has for weeks past been zealously making up a list of subscribers, every reader will ask for it at his library, every newspaper will review it or quote from it, and the monthlies and quarterlies will discuss it at leisure, and revise and renew their opinions of its author. The volume acquires even an interest from its unfinished state, for not a few are curious to see Macaulay *en déshabillé*—he who was never seen except in full dress, trim and sparkling from top to toe. Yet, spite of detractors, Macaulay was no padded beau, and caught in undress would have no reason to be ashamed, much as he would have disliked it.

Macaulay's History ending with William leads us to think of Mr. Thackeray's contemplated History of England under Anne. He has accumulated much material for the work, and loves the men, and is familiar with the life, manners, and thoughts of the period; but when will the quiet hours which the Historic Muse demands come to that busy social man?

The admirers of Mr. Richard Doyle have never ceased to regret his secession from *Punch* and retirement from Fleet-street into the quieter ways of literature; the wide world of readers and lovers of pictures will have cause to rejoice in his return to a busier thoroughfare, even Cornhill. In the *Cornhill Magazine* he is about to commence the issue of a series of sketches, entitled "Bird's-eye Views of Society;" not every month, but now and then. The pictures will be nearly as large as three pages of the magazine, and will fold into it like maps. The first will appear in the April number, and represents a Refreshment Room at an Evening Party. It is crowded with figures, and alive with incident and character to be studied and enjoyed.

The tenth annual public meeting of the Association for Promoting

the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge was held at the Whittington Club on Wednesday evening. Mr. William Ewart, M.P., took the chair, and Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. George Thompson, Dr. Watts, Mr. Jos. Barling, and Mr. G. A. Sala, were the principal speakers. Mr. Smith, the engineer of the Bituminized Paper Pipe Company, exhibited some pipes which he said were so strong as to bear a pressure of 300lbs. to the square inch; and that there was every reason to believe that with the removal of the duty on paper a multitude of other articles would be reproduced from paper. Mr. Ayrton seemed very hopeful about the removal of the tax during the present session of Parliament, and as no one more earnestly desires to get rid of the impost than Mr. Gladstone, if it can be done it surely will be done.

Another volume of "West Highland Tales," by Mr. J. F. Campbell; "The Annals of the University of Edinburgh," by Andrew Dalzell, formerly Professor of Greek in that University; "Specimens of Ancient Gaelic Poetry," collected between the years 1512 and 1529, by the Rev. James McGregor, Dean of Lismore; "The History of Scottish Poetry, from the Middle Ages to the close of the Seventeenth Century," by the late Dr. David Irving; "My Life and Times: being the Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Thos. Somerville, Minister of Jedburgh," his life extending from 1741 to 1813; "Aemona and the Islands of the Forth," with notes on an Ancient Oratory or Stone-roofed Cell discovered in the Island of Inchcolm, &c., by Professor Simpson—are all new and welcome announcements by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas, of Edinburgh, whose catalogue now contains some of the best books of the day.

Mrs. Browning has for some time been engaged on a new poem as long as "Aurora Leigh;" the title is not yet fixed.

The United States' Senate has passed the decree levying 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on all books and periodicals imported, unless printed more than thirty years ago, in which case they will be admitted free. As it is not expected that the President would veto the Bill, the new duty will now be in operation. The new tariff has been framed throughout on Protectionist principles; the Northern or Free States and the Republican party are Protectionists, and the Southern or Slave States and the Democratic party are Free Traders. The

withdrawal of the Slave States from the Union has given the Republicans a majority, and with Yankee cuteness they have seized the occasion to hurry a tariff, according to their own taste, through the Congress and Senate. The duty on books some years ago stood at 12 per cent., and was reduced to 8 per cent.; so the rise to 15 is not quite so extraordinary as it appeared, when, by a mistake of a telegram, it appeared as if the duty was to be 15 cents per pound weight. The rascally proposal to charge 20 per cent. on English periodicals which any American publisher was reprinting, or should give notice he intended to reprint, seems to have been abandoned. Questioning a publisher who exports many books to America, whether the new duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* would not destroy his trade, he answered, "Not at all; we carried it on when the duty was 12 per cent.; and, as the duty is levied according to value, the Custom House is served with an invoice in which the books are set down at the very lowest cost." High tariffs always defeat themselves—it is diamond cut diamond. For revenue purposes the high duty is useless; and the United States Government might easily have followed the example of civilised nations, and dealt generously with literature. The import of English books to the States is, we are sorry to say, not an increasing business. Even under the 8 per cent. duty the average for several years has not exceeded 100,000*l.*, producing only 8000*l.*; and under the high duty it will not likely give above 10,000*l.* Not on literature, however, but on the manufactures of Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, will this new tariff fall heaviest. To protect the cotton-spinners of New England and the ironmasters of Pennsylvania, an attempt is made to turn the United States into a kind of Japan. Success is happily hopeless. With Canada on one side and the free-trading Slave States on the other, contraband traffic will vex and destroy all these anti-social measures, which not alone encourage smuggling, but turn smuggling into a service to mankind, and, indeed, into a kind of virtue.

On the Continent generally there is a dead lull in book-making, but not in book-printing. The press in France and Germany appears to have its full share of labour in the production of works of local interest—school books, dictionaries, sermons, pamphlets, devotional and theological works, medical books, and books bearing on special branches of science and art—but of very few of general interest.

It has been a frequent complaint that Scandinavian literature has not received in this country the attention to which its merits entitle it. We think that the complaint is not well founded, as in the columns of the CRITIC, at least within the last ten years, there have been few works of any merit published in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark which have not received their due meed of notoriety. Scandinavian literature is studied in this country to a far greater extent than is generally supposed. There are many who are well versed in the old Sagas and *Kæmpevisor* of the North, and who are capable of expounding the lore of our pagan ancestors, but who feel at the same time that the reproduction of such literature in translations is not likely to interest a large public. Let the Danes and Swedes give us a few more Andersens, Ingemans, Bremers, and Carléns, and no doubt of it, they will have a becoming reception. We have been taking stock of what has been doing in the northern countries during the past year, and here shall give our summing up, referring to our book lists for the last two or three weeks as to fuller titles of books mentioned. First among Swedish historical works we may notice the appearance of the ninth part of the "Swenska Folkets Sago-häfler," containing the "Karlasaga" from the death of Axel Oxenstierna till the close of the Polish war in 1657. The "Historical, Geographical, and Statistical Lexicon of Sweden," a work of great value, edited by Gust. Högnér, G. P. Westerling, and Gust. Thomée, has advanced to letter F. There has also appeared a new series of the "Swedish Biographical Dictionary"—a work which must be consulted to obtain accurate knowledge of the celebrities of that country. The interesting "Swedish Chronicle" of Peter Olaus has further been republished, under the editorship of G. E. Klemming. Antiquarians and philologues will be pleased to learn that Richard Dybeck is editing a second collection of Swedish runes; and three more numbers (31 to 33) of the "Collection" published by the Swedish Antiquarian Society give the "Revelations of St. Bridget," "Bonaventura's Observations on the Life of Christ," and the "Legend of Gregory of Armenia." A work of interest to the scientific world, "Scientific Observations made in the Royal Swedish frigate *Eugenie* in her Voyage round the World in the years 1851-53," is in progress, published at Stockholm.

In light literature the Swedes do not appear to have done much during the past year. We observe a re-issue of Bellmann's works, with a glossary, edited by Joh. Gabriel Carlén, a competent hand; and a re-issue of the works of K. A. Nicander. Madam M. S. Schwartz has a little tale, "The Widow and her Child," and another, "The Two Mothers," which are well spoken of. A fourteenth edition of Tegnér's "Frithjof Saga" testifies to the estimation that admirable poem is held in by the countrymen of the good Bishop of Wexio. Beyond these we have nothing of note to chronicle of Swedish literature in 1860.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN and its mysterious wrongs and troubles have evoked two pamphlets. "Schleswig: an Exposition of the Present Conflict between Denmark and Germany," published by Messrs. Wertheim and Co.; and "The Nationality of Schleswig," by Mr. C. Aug. Gosch, published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

THE "MANCHESTER EXAMINER AND TIMES."—We have more than once complained of the systematic dishonesty of the conductors of this paper in using, without the slightest acknowledgment, the items of intelligence which we collect with great trouble and expense. In the column of "Art and Literary Gossip," published by this Manchester pirate on Tuesday last, we count not less than twelve paragraphs taken from the *Booksellers' Record* of last week, and that without the slightest acknowledgement; besides which, many other paragraphs in the same column are taken from other parts of the CRITIC. In some cases the wording of the paragraphs is altered; but the piracy is none the less apparent. The utter shamelessness with which this paper perseveres in this course, regardless of all remonstrance, is quite American, and affords a marked contrast to the conduct of its respectable contemporary, the *Manchester Guardian*, whose conductors needed but one remonstrance on our part to ensure that proper acknowledgment which is all we require.

THE RE-ISSUE of Mr. Dickens's works, illustrated with the original plates, has met with a success far beyond what Messrs. Chapman and Hall anticipated.

MESSRS. SMITH, ELDER, AND Co. have a new novel in preparation by the author of "Cousin Stella."

MR. TUPPER'S "Proverbial Philosophy" has now reached its hundredth thousand. In America the circulation has exceeded half a million.

"CRISPIN KEN," a new novel in two volumes, by the author of "Miriam May," is announced by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co.

MR. HULLAH will deliver six lectures on Modern Music at the Royal Institution this season.

"QUIPS AND CRANKS," by Mr. Thomas Hood, Jun., with illustrations from his own pencil, will shortly be published by Messrs. Routledge and Co.

DR. DASENT'S "Story of Burnt Njal; or, Life in Iceland at the End of the Tenth Century," with introduction, maps, and plans, will appear immediately.

"ORLEY FARM" has started well, selling many thousands of No. 1. Mr. Anthony Trollope's popularity is now well assured.

LORD BROUGHAM disowns the report that he is writing an autobiography.

"UPHILL WORK," and "Sunbeams for all Seasons," by Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, will be published by Messrs. Houlston and Wright in April.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE is now selling upwards of 50,000 in monthly parts.

MR. JOHN HEYWOOD, of Manchester, is the largest copybook maker in the kingdom. He sends out of his warehouse 1000 gross per month.

THE "TIMES" on Monday mixed many births up with deaths. Superstitious people will be horrified with the accident.

"ST. JAMES'S MAGAZINE" will print 30,000 to commence with. The new tale it will contain by Mrs. Clive, authoress of "Paul Ferrol," is looked for with some interest.

THE LIFE OF BISHOP DANIEL WILSON is published by Mr. Murray in a cheap and abridged edition. The reduction to two-thirds of the original bulk, and condensation into one volume, are decided improvements.

PROFESSOR NEATE has just published, through Messrs. J. H. and J. Parker, "Three Lectures on Taxation," especially that of land, delivered at Oxford last year.

"THE ITALIAN CONFECTIONER," by Jarrin, is a work in high reputation among cooks, who will be glad to hear that a new edition is in preparation by Messrs. Routledge and Co.; it has been long out of print.

MME. IDA PFEIFFER, that wonderful traveller, left an Autobiography, which, with her Last Journals, is about to be given to the world by her son. The volume will be published by Messrs. Routledge and Co.

PROFESSOR SIMPSON'S Address to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, of which he is Vice-President, on "Archæology, its Past and its Future Work," is published by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas.

"ROMAN CANDLES" is the title of a volume about to be issued by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. It consists of a series of articles on Rome and Roman affairs, from *All the Year Round*.

MR. GERALD MASSEY'S new volume of poems, "Havelock's March, with other National Poems, and Ballads of Home," is promised by Messrs. Trübner and Co. this week.

A SHILLING CATECHISM OF LATIN GRAMMAR, or first Latin school-book and résumé of the grammar, is about to be published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

A COMPENDIUM OF CHEMISTRY for the use of Students, by Dr. Brande and Dr. A. S. Taylor, is preparing for publication, and will be issued by Mr. J. W. Davies, of 54, Princes-street, Leicester-square.

"A MEDICAL HANDBOOK," by Dr. Headland, comprehending all such information on medical and sanitary subjects as is desirable in educated persons, is announced by Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

"MABEL'S CROSS," by E. M. P.; "The Ill-Assorted Marriage," by Capt. Carling; and "Popular Authors, and Great Authors at a Discount," are new works announced by Mr. W. Johnson.

THE REV. THOMAS HARTWELL HORNE, author of "The Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures," "The Introduction to Bibliography," and other works, has retired from the post in the Library of the British Museum which he has occupied since 1824.

"PRACTICAL MILITARY SURVEYING AND SKETCHING," by Capt. Drayson, R.A., is published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall. Capt. Drayson, it will be remembered, in a recent volume advocated the doctrine that the earth was increasing in bulk year by year.

"MARKET HARBOROUGH; or, How Mr. Sawyer went to the Shires," a new sporting novel, in one volume, will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall in a few days. The author, we hear, is Mr. G. J. Whyte Melville, the author of "General Bounce," "Digby Grand," and other well known novels.

"THE LAST OF THE OLD SQUIRES," a sketch originally published in 1854 purporting to be written by Cedric Oldacre, appears in a new edition, bearing the author's name on the title-page—the Rev. John Wood Warter, B.D., Vicar of West Tarring, Sussex.

SIR JAMES M'GRIGOR'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY is about to be published by Messrs. Longman and Co. Sir James was Director-General of the Army Medical Department, and has something to tell of the Egyptian and Peninsular campaigns, and the great men therein concerned.

MESSRS. BELL AND DALDY announce a new volume of sermons by the Rev. T. Townson, and reprinted from the *Guardian*, with additions, "Papers on Preaching." We by mistake attributed the authorship of the "Papers on Preaching" to Mr. Townson last week.

"THE RUSSIANS IN THE AMOOR COUNTRY," by Mr. Ravenstein, is the title of a new volume, with maps and illustrations, in preparation by Messrs. Trübner and Co. The new and growing Russian colony on the Amoor, and the Russian advances on China, well deserve the attention of travellers and politicians. Mr. Ravenstein will put Mr. Atkinson's accounts of Central Asia to severe question and test.



"PHYSIOLOGY FOR SCHOOLS AND SELF-INSTRUCTION, preceded by First Steps in Physiology for Beginners," by Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S., Surgeon to University College Hospital—originally announced some years ago—will shortly be published by Messrs. Longman and Co.

"CHARACTERISTICS OF OLD CHURCH ARCHITECTURE in the Mainland and Western Isles of Scotland," by Mr. T. S. Muir, will be published by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas. The volume is in 4to., and will be illustrated with numerous woodcuts. The subject is a good one, and worthy a good book.

LONDON NEWSPAPER POLITICS, as nearly as they can be ascertained, stand thus: Liberal papers, 50; Conservative, 17; Independent, 20; Neuter, 128. No distinction is here made between Liberal and Whig, or Liberal and Radical; nor between Conservative and Liberal Conservative or Tory.

MESSRS. HOULSTON AND WRIGHT announce "Early Trials: a Story for the Young," by Mr. D. K. Lee; "The Good Child's Gift Book: Religious Stories in Prose and Verse," by Dr. Jabez Burns; "Walks Abroad and Evenings at Home," and "The Botanical Reason Why," by the Editor of "Inquire Within."

"HAND BOOK OF ANGLING for Scotland and the Border Counties," the experience of thirty years' fishing, with map, routes, &c., by Mr. John Robertson, is about to be published by Messrs. Houlston and Wright, and will be a useful addition to the angler's library.

NICHOL'S SERIES OF STANDARD DIVINES.—Mr. Nichol, of Edinburgh, is about to publish a new Library of Puritan Divinity. For one guinea he proposes to give six volumes of from 500 to 600 pages to his subscribers. The authors selected are Manton, Gibbes, Charnock, Thos. Adams, Bishop Reynolds, David Clarkson, and Thomas Brooks.

"A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR LEARNING THE HEBREW LANGUAGE," by Dr. Kalisch, M.A.; "Anthologia Græca," or a New Progressive Greek Reading Book, by the Rev. H. Musgrave Wilkins, M.A.; and, "Lessons in Continuous Latin Prose Writing," with a Key, by the Rev. W. Windham Bradley, M.A., are three new educational works in preparation by Messrs. Longman and Co.

NEWSPAPER BIRTHS AND DEATHS, DURING 1860.—*Births*: London, 33; Southern, Eastern, Western, and Midland Counties, 48; Northern Counties, 26; Wales, 5; Scotland, 9; Ireland, 8; Channel Islands, 1; total, 140. *Deaths*: London, 20; Southern, Eastern, Western, and Midland Counties, 27; Northern Counties, 5; Wales, 2; Scotland, 8; Ireland, 4; Channel Islands, 3; total, 69.

"A HANDBOOK OF FAITH, a Circle of Christian Doctrine," framed out of a Layman's experience, is announced by Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas; also, "Clinical Observations," by Professor Syme; and "A United Church of Scotland, England, and Ireland Advocated, a Discourse on the Scottish Reformation; to which are added Proofs and Illustrations, designed to form a manual of Reformation Facts and Principles," by the Right Reverend Charles Wordsworth, Bishop of St. Andrews (Episcopalian).

DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—London, 20 daily papers, 13 morning and 7 evening; Birmingham 1; Bristol 1; Hull 1; Liverpool 4; Manchester 2; Newcastle 2; Nottingham 1; Plymouth 2; Sheffield 1; Sunderland 1—total in England, 36. Edinburgh 3; Glasgow 3; Dundee 1—total in Scotland, 7. Dublin 7, 5 morning and 2 evening; Cork 3; Belfast 2; Waterford 1—total in Ireland, 13. Jersey 2. Total number of daily papers in the British Isles, 58.

"THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO BRITAIN," by the Rev. B. W. Savile, M.A., will shortly be issued by Messrs. Longman and Co. Mr. Savile believes and contends that St. Paul himself bore Christianity to Britain. He presents the evidence commonly adduced for this visit of the Apostle, and shows that an interval of ten years exists in the closing years of St. Paul's life of which Scripture takes no account, and which affords strong reasons for believing he extended his labours to the extreme boundaries of the West.

"WHAT TO OBSERVE, or the Travellers' Remembrancer," by the late Colonel Jackson, F.R.S., was received with some favour on its publication some years ago. A new edition, revised and edited, has been taken in hand by Dr. Norton Shaw, Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, and will be published next month by Messrs. Houlston and Wright. The work teaches the traveller what to observe in men and manners, in country and cities, and what to record in diaries; a very useful volume, and only harmful should it tempt too many tourists into authorship.

A NEW EDITION OF JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY, edited by Dr. Latham, is announced by Messrs. Longman and Co. It will be issued in monthly parts, and when completed will form two volumes quarto. It will be founded on the Dictionary of 1773, the last published in Dr. Johnson's lifetime, and will absorb the improvements of Todd's and all later dictionaries. Purely technical and obsolete words will be omitted; yet comprehension will prevail over exclusion. For every word and quotation, in the way of illustration, an authority will be given; special attention will be given to derivations, among which none which are merely speculative will be admitted.

A COLLECTION OF HYMNS, Ancient and Modern, Odes and Fragments of Sacred Poetry, by the Rev. B. W. Savile, M.A., entitled "Lyra Sacra," will shortly be published in a small volume, uniform with the well-known and popular "Lyra Germanica." The object of the editor has been to compress in as small a compass as possible the best specimens of ancient and modern hymnology, for the purpose of comparison and reference. The collection contains translations from the German, French, and Russian schools of sacred poetry, as well as from the earlier Latin and Greek, together with some of the finest odes of our own poets. A few originals are introduced into the collection, and the fragments will be found to contain a variety of the choicest pieces of sacred poetry in the English tongue.

PROFESSOR MASSON delivered a lecture on Friday evening, March 8, to the London Scottish Young Men's Christian Association, in the National Scottish Church, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, on "History, and the Historical Spirit." The lecture was interesting and well delivered, and we may expect to see it some day in *Macmillan's Magazine*. The Professor divided historians into three classes—the poetic, the practical, and the scientific. The poetic historian sees all events in poetic light; the practical historian uses events to illustrate and defend his opinions; and the scientific historian looks upon events without passion, and seeks only to discover their relations and causes. As an illustration of poetic history, he read an extract from Carlyle's French Revolution; of practical, from C. J. Fox's Life of James II.; of scientific, from Guizot's History of Civilisation. The Chairman announced that Mr. Carlyle, who is one of the vice-patrons of the association, has promised to give them a lecture as soon as he had his History of Frederick the Great out of hand.

THE LADIES who think the newspaper is dull because there is not a murder in it may find something to their taste in this new periodical about to be published by Mr. Vickers "every week, one penny,"—"Curiosities of Crime," whose editor says: "If no subject be more absorbing, no subject is more instructive, than that of crime. Its history is the history of the world; it is that of the human heart. The story of a celebrated criminal affords more interesting and true glimpses of domestic life than can be found in the best scenes of a comedy, or in a tragedy. But the charm of 'Curiosities of Crime' will be its truth. The book will distinctly fulfil its title. Its illustrations will be taken from actual scenes. Its portraits will be authentic. This most in-

teresting work will embrace: Crimes of the Aristocracy; Crimes of Cunning; Crimes from Love of Gain; Crimes of Duellists; Crimes of Gamblers; Crimes of Forgers; Political Crimes; False Marriages; Crimes from Passion; Crimes of Defaulters; Cruelties at Sea; Crimes of Daring; Piracies and Adventures; Swindlers, Thieves, and Burglars; Murderers. The whole forming a marvellous history of English and foreign crime." There! that should meet the most ravenous appetite for horrors.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS" are this week in their seventh edition. The Rev. R. N. Kennard, Rector of Marnhull, has published two letters in their support; in the one he protests against his diocesan the Bishop of Salisbury's condemnation of that work, by affixing his signature to the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter; and in the other, to the Rev. Rowland Williams, he expresses his sympathy with the authors of the work in question. The Rev. J. G. Cazenove, M.A., has reprinted, with additions, from the *Christian Remembrancer*, "Certain Characteristics of the Holy Scripture, with special reference to an Essay on the Interpretation of Scripture contained in 'Essays and Reviews.'" The pamphlet is published by Messrs. J. and C. Mozley. Messrs. Bell and Daldy announce "The Antidote; or, an Examination of Mr. Pattison's 'Essay on the Tendencies of Religious Thought,'" by the Rev. Thomas H. Candy, M.A.; and Messrs. Wertheim and Co. announce "Worn-out Neology; or, Brief Strictures upon the Oxford 'Essays and Reviews,'" by the Rev. F. O. Giffard, Vicar of Hartley Wintney.

A NEW AND GREATLY-IMPROVED EDITION of "The Artisan Club's Treatise on the Steam Engine, in its Application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, and Railways," edited by John Bourne, C.E., will be published early in the present year. The work has been almost entirely rewritten by Mr. Bourne, and comprises an account of the recent discoveries respecting the nature of heat, and particulars of the most important modern improvements in boilers and engines, including examples of the most approved forms of apparatus for super-heating the steam, and of the most noted engines for working with economy of fuel. A number of new plates and woodcuts have been added and substituted; an appendix has been introduced containing a large number of useful tables, practical specifications, and other important data; and the whole information which the work contains has been brought down to the present state of engineering science, so as to afford an accurate reflex of the most advanced condition of engineering practice in this country, so far as relates to the subject of the steam-engine in its various adaptations to mines and waterworks—to mills and to locomotion—and to the numerous miscellaneous purposes to which the steam-engine is now applied.

AMERICA.—PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW is busy with a new poem, which he tells his friends is the best he has ever written.

"ELSIE VENNER," by Dr. O. W. Holmes, will be published in a cheap edition at 2s. this week by Messrs. Routledge and Co. We observe that the tale has not yet completed its course in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

MRS. H. B. STOWE commences a new novel in the May number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, under the title of "Agnes of Sorrento." It confirms an old rumour that she was writing an Italian tale; one fancies she must have made a mistake. Mrs. Stowe's strength springs from New England soil.

BISHOP DOANE was for twenty-seven years Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey. His poetry, sermons, and miscellaneous writings, with a memoir by his son, have been collected in four handsome volumes, which are published in this country by Messrs. Trübner and Co.

THE "AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1861," a very storehouse of American facts and statistics, and the "American Annual of Scientific Discoveries for 1860," corresponding to Mr. Timbs's "Year-book of Facts," have just been received, and are now for sale in London.

BOHEMIANS.—In the March *Knickerbocker* Carl Benson describes "a Bohemian as a man with literary or artistic tastes, and an incurable proclivity to debt." Carl claims to be a Bohemian, never having been out of debt but twice since he was sixteen. In New York there are some Bohemians, but the air of Boston is too keen for them.

THE GOSPEL BY MATTHEW, printed in three parallel columns—the common English version, the received Greek text, and a revised version and critical and philological notes by Dr. Conant, prepared for the American Bible Union, has just appeared. The volume contains an appendix on the meaning and use of the word "Baptizein," philologically and historically investigated.

MR. HENRY E. POOR has commenced a "History of the Railroads and Canals of the United States of America," exhibiting their progress, cost, revenues, expenditures, and present condition. The work will be completed in three volumes, and the first has just appeared, illustrated with maps. As many in this country hold American railway stock in company with Mr. Cobden, Mr. Poor's volumes may be worth their attention.

THE TARIFF ON BOOKS.—The Senate adopted Mr. Simmons's amendment to the Tariff Bill, providing for a duty of fifteen per cent. *ad valorem* on "pamphlets, periodicals, and all printed matter and illustrated books and papers;" and rejected an amendment offered by Mr. Seward providing for a reduction of the duty to ten per cent. The Bill, as originally reported, imposed a duty of fifteen cents per pound on all books printed in the English language, or of which the English forms the text, whether bound or unbound, and eight cents per pound on all books printed in foreign languages. The present tariff imposes a duty of eight per cent., so that the amendment (fifteen per cent.) adopted by the Senate nearly doubles the rate now paid. Mr. Sumner, protesting against taxing knowledge, spoke. "Before the vote is taken, I will take the liberty of reading a passage in a letter from a distinguished gentleman connected with the literature of the country; and I would ask the attention of the Senate to these words: 'A heavy tariff on foreign books is, to me, a simple barbarism against the very decree of Providence, that our advanced race and family of nations shall become more and more united in thought, religion, the arts, and international law. A heavy book tariff is a sort of odious secession from the great commonwealth of civilisation. . . . Books are daily getting dearer. Hundreds of times I have abstained from buying a book I stood in need of, because too dear; and we ought not to increase their price artificially, while, after all, we get less money into the Treasury by such a measure. People are very apt to treat books as luxuries. They are emphatically necessities of civilisation, especially for a new country that has to establish libraries—to build those bridges over which civilisation travels from country to country, and from generation to generation. This is acknowledged by the fact that public libraries are allowed to import duty free. Why, every library of a scholar, lawyer, minister, is a public library. What does he want books for? For thoughts. What are his thoughts? Are they not for the public, for the commonalty? I submit, Mr. President, that a high duty on books will add very little to the revenue of the country, while it will fall upon a class of persons who, I think, we should by every possible means favour. It will fall upon the poor scholar, the clergyman, and the lawyer. My impression is, we had better throw our duties on something else, rather than upon a class so important as these, who, if they feel the pressure of this duty, will be apt to be against our whole tariff system. I, therefore, agree with the Senator from New York in fixing the duty at the lowest point, and, if I could

have my own way, I would have books entirely free." Mr. Simmons in answer let out the truth. He said: "A duty is put on books for the purpose of encouraging their republication here, and the use of the material and labour in this country in the production of books. They are sold very much cheaper here than they are in the countries where they are first published; because they are copyrighted books, and they have a monopoly there. You get one of their magazines after it is reprinted in the United States for two-thirds of what it is sold for in England."

### BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

By Messrs. Bell and Daldy, 186, Fleet-street, London.  
Nash's Mansions of England. Second Series. Plates good, irrespective of binding.  
Batmann's Lexilogus.  
Batmann's Midiam. Third Edition.

By Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C.  
Remains of Arthur Henry Hallam. Printed by J. Nichols.

By Mr. W. H. Bell, Barton-on-Umber.  
Family Herald. Vols. I. to III.  
Heath's Picturesque Annual. 1836 to 1838.  
Keepsake (The), 1847 to 1849.  
Barfield's Watts's Works. Vol. IV.  
Scott's Commentary. 4to. boards. Vols. IV. and VI. 1828.  
Annual Register. 1795, 1807, 1808, and 1811.  
Cromwell's Life of Cromwell. Vol. II. 1822.  
Walpole's George III. Vols. III. and IV. 1845.  
Christian Remembrancer for 1821, 1831, and 1833.

### TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—Upcott and Morris, Wolverhampton, newspaper proprietors.

BANKRUPT.—Harry Rawson, Manchester, stationer, March 27 and April 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Manchester District Court of Bankruptcy; solicitors, Messrs. Sale, Worthington, Shipman, and Seddon, Manchester; official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester.

DIVIDEND.—J. Green, Birkenhead, newspaper proprietor, second dividend of 1s. 3d., any Wednesday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATE to be granted, unless cause can be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting: April 4, J. Jennings, late of Gough-square, Fleet-street printer.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

#### COMING SALES.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Wednesday, 20th March and three following days, Part II. L to Z, of Mr. Henry Stevens's collection of books relating to the History and Literature of America. From the list of books given below, as sold last week, some idea may be formed of the interest and value of this great library.

By Mr. HODGSON, in his rooms, Chancery-lane, on Wednesday, 20th inst., and three following days, a large collection of miscellaneous works from various libraries.

#### PAST SALES.

By Messrs. S. L. SOTHEBY and J. WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, the Oriental, Miscellaneous, and Legal Library of the late W. H. Morley, Esq., commencing on Wednesday, 13th inst., and ending to-day. Next week we shall report the most important lots.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Wednesday, March 6, and three following days, the collection of books, Part I. A to K, relating to the History and Literature of America and India, collected by Mr. Henry Stevens for his work on American bibliography. Among the most important lots sold may be mentioned:

Dise figur anzeigt uns das volck vnd insel die gesunden ist durch den christlichen künig zu Portugal oder von seinen vnderthonen, etc. (Trans.) This figure represents to us the people and island which have been discovered by the Christian King of Portugal or by his subjects. The people are thus naked, handsome, brown, well shaped in body; their heads, necks, arms, private parts, feet of men and women are a little covered with feathers. The men also have many precious stones in their faces and breasts. No one also has any thing, but all things are in common. And the men have as wives those who please them, be they mothers, sisters, or friends, therein make they no distinction. They also fight with each other. They also eat each other, even those who are slain, and hang the flesh of them in the smoke. They become a hundred and fifty years old. And have no government. [1500?] folio. The text, in German, occupies four lines beneath an old block leaf, nine by thirteen inches square, representing the manners and customs of the natives of the Northern and Eastern coast of South America, as first found by the Portuguese at the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. It is without date, but was probably printed at Augsburg, or Nuremberg, between the years 1497 and 1504. It is believed to be unique. A facsimile of this earliest known xylographic leaf respecting America is given in Stevens's American Bibliographer, Part I. 157. 158.

Ardas. Doctrina Christiana: y explicacion de sus Misterios, en nuestro idioma Español, y en lengua Arda, fine copy, original vellum. Madrid, por Domingo Garcia Morras, 1658, small 8vo. The Ardas are a barbarous tribe of Indians dwelling between the rivers Napo and Marañon, in the Province of Quijos, in Quito. This, as far as we can learn, is not only the sole book published in the Arda language, but is the only copy of it known. 117. 10s.

Bullock (William) Virginia impartially examined, morocco extra by Bedford, beautifully fine and clean copy. Lond. by John Hammond, 1649, 4to. This work, though but a compilation, is replete with valuable information. The author states that it was composed in "six nights." 8s.

Calancha (Antonio de la) Cronica de S. Augustin en el Peru con sucesos exemplares de esto Monarquia. Lima, 1653, folio. This is the second and most important volume of the Chronicle of Calancha, and was printed at Lima in 1653, but was never published, owing probably to certain obnoxious passages contained in it. It is a smaller volume than the first, which was printed in Barcelona in 1638, and is of much rarer occurrence. No other copy is known, the work having probably for some reason been suppressed. 11s.

Calle (Juan Diez de la) Memorial Informativo. . . Contiene lo que se Magestad Provee en su Consejo, y Junta, y por las dos Secretarias de la Nueva España, y Piru, Ecclesiastico, Secular, Salarios, Estipendios y Presidios, su Gente, y Costa, y de que Cajas, y Hacienda Real se paga: valor de las Enco-

mendas de Indios, y otras cosas curiosas, y necesarias, fine copy, in mor. by Bedford. 1645, 4to. 11s. 5s.

Calle (Juan Diez de la) Memorial. Another copy, very fine, in blue mor. by Bedford. 1646, 4to. This is probably a later issue of the preceding, with several important additions, alterations, and corrections. 10s. 15s.

Carochi (Horacio, Soc. Jesu), Compendio del Arte de la Lengua Mexicana, vellum. Mexico, en la Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, en frente de S. Augustin, 1759, 4to. 8s. 10s.

Champlain (Sieur Samuel de) Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France Occidentale, dicte Canada, fine copy, mor. extra, by Bedford. Paris, chez Claude Collet au Palais, en la Galerie des Prisonniers, à l'Estoille d'Or, 1632, 4to. 12s. 15s.

Eden (Richard) The History of Trauayle in the VVest and East Indies, and other Countreys lying eyther way, towards the fruitful and ryche Moluccaes; newly set in order, augmented, and finished by Richard Willes, black letter, fine copy, in red morocco, by F. Bedford. Lond. Rich. Iugge, 1577. 4to. 8s. 10s.

Franklin (Benjamin) A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain, half morocco. London, printed in the year 1725, 32 pp. 8vo. Unique. This is the long-lost but much-sought-for wicked Tract of the Youth, Benjamin Franklin. It eluded even the research of Mr. Sparks, who ransacked European and American libraries for it, and says (vol. viii. p. 405), "No copy of this tract is now known to be in existence." Franklin, in his "Autobiography" says of it: "At Palmer's [in Bartholomew Close, London] I was employed in composing for the second edition of Wollaston's 'Religion of Nature.' Some of his reasonings not appearing to me well founded, I wrote a little metaphysical piece in which I made remarks on them. It was entitled 'A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain.' I inscribed it to my friend Ralph, [that Ralph of whom Pope wrote in the 'Dunciad']:

Silence, ye wolves, while Ralph to Cynthia howls,  
And makes Night hideous; answer him, ye owls!

I printed a small number. It occasioned my being more considered by Mr. Palmer as a young man of some ingenuity, though he seriously expostulated with me upon the principles of my pamphlet, which to him appeared abominable. My printing this pamphlet was another *erratum*." Two years later, after his return to Philadelphia, Franklin says in his Autobiography, "My London pamphlet, printed in 1725 . . . appeared now not so clever a performance as I once thought it." 20s.

Hakluyt (Richard) The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation, &c.; fine copy in red morocco by Roger Payne, 3 vols. Lond. George Bishop, Ralph Newberrie and Robert Barker, 1598-1600, folio. 14s. 10s.

Hartgers (Joost) Oost en Westindische Voyagien: Met de Beschrijvingen van Indien, Eerste Deel. Daer in begrepen zijn 16 Voyagien, &c. Fine large copy, in beautiful condition, having many rough leaves. T. Amsterdam, Joost Hartgers, 1648, 4to. This extraordinary collection of voyages by Joost Hartgers is sometimes called the "Dutch De Bry" or the "Dutch Hulsius;" for in beauty of execution and intrinsic interest it rivals both of those famous collections. In point of rarity there is no comparison; this being scarcely known to bibliographers. 14s. 5s.

Hubbard (William) The Present State of New England, being a Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New England; to which is added a Discourse about the War with the Pequods in the year 1637, blue morocco extra, by Bedford, beautiful copy. Lond. 1677, 4to. 8s. 5s.

Indian Laws. Leyes y ordenanzas nuevamente hechas por su Magestad, para la gobernacion de las Indias y buen tratamiento y conservacion de los Indios. Alcala. Joan de Brocar, 1543, folio. 8s. 10s.

MR. BENSON'S WATCHES.—"We have seen several watches from this well-known firm, and can speak with confidence of their exquisite workmanship and artistic finish. They keep time with very great precision, and have been declared by competent judges to be well worth the money. Parties wishing them can be supplied through the post-office."—*Glasgow Examiner*, May 19th, 1860. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet, post free for two stamps, is descriptive of every construction of watch now made. Watches safe by post to all parts of the globe. J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, and 46 and 47, Cornhill.—ADV.

### BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ADMIRALTY Administration, its Faults and Defaults. 2nd edit revised, 8vo cl. 5s. Longman and Co.  
AMBER Witch (The). The most Romantic and Extraordinary Case of Witchcraft extant. Fcp 8vo 6s. 1s. Wm. Tinsley.  
AMERICAN (The) Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the Year 1861. Cr 8vo swd 5s. Tribner and Co.  
ANNUAL of Scientific Discovery: or, Year-book of Facts in Science and Art for 1861. Edited by David A. Wells, A.M. (Boston, U.S.). Tribner and Co.  
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